

number of brief historic biographical sketches, which will shortly be published, in two volumes, as "Hours with the Players."

BAYARD DEPOSED.

And David Davis Elected President
Of the Senate by the Republicans.

Arthur Desires the Session Prolonged

Until After the Yorktown Celebration.

BAYARD'S FORBEARANCE.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Some democratic senators think Pendleton's action in withdrawing his motion to let the resolution electing Davis lie over, wise. Had it been deferred until to-morrow Bayard would have had an opportunity to fill the vacancies in the committees. Under Edmunds' resolution adopted this morning he could have made a democratic chairman of foreign relations, and could have given the democrats a majority on the finance, military and judiciary committees and still have been able to provide for new senators on the interior committees. Other senators saw that Bayard would have been too delicate to take advantage of delay, knowing his tenure so brief. No more causes are called, and the senators all agree that the session will end in a few days.

THE REPUBLICANS' BURDEN.

The democrats have not had any intention of contending the committees with Davis. The republicans can take the entire organization of the senate and some are in favor of electing republicans to fill all offices. One source of trouble is the unwillingness of Davis to vote for either Gorham or Riddleberger, the republican nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms. Davis has said in the last several days that he would not vote for these men. The republicans don't know how to get rid of Gorham and Riddleberger. If they could do so and select candidates acceptable to Davis it is believed he would vote for the entire republican organization.

THE DEMOCRATS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

There is apparently disappointment among the democratic senators at Senator Davis' election. They generally believed up to the last moment that he would not accept. Some criticised him pretty severely saying he was virtually abandoned his much boasted independent position. A democratic senator who generally reflects his party sentiment accurately says that Judge Davis' ambition was tempted by the possibility of reaching the presidential chair and that it overcame his usually good judgment.

THE SENATE AMUSED.

There was something in the election of Davis which amused the senate. When Harris in the chair appointed Bayard just deposited after so short an incumbency, to escort Davis to the chair, a smile that had played over the senate broke into a moderate laugh. Davis joined in the laugh and was escorted to the chair in apparent good humor. After Davis returned thanks, Edmunds offered a motion thanking Bayard for his impartiality displayed by him as president. This seemed to strike the senate as a satire, and more laughter ensued. Edmunds said that he had been misconstrued, and rebuked the senators and said he offered the motion in all sincerity, and Mr. Bayard was entitled to thanks because he had occupied the chair at a time when partisan or partial rulings could have been made, and would have worked injustice. He insisted that Bayard had been fair in all things and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added that of course he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and would be pleased to have all the senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the senate take a recess of several days to attend the centennial, and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return.

As the original programme of the government's participation in the centennial and honors to the foreign visitors were contemplated by the cabinet and were partially arranged by them, the president wants to carry it out, and therefore he wants the cabinet together until after the centennial. He will make cabinet and continental nominations however immediately after the centennial, but the senate will not adjourn sine die until after the 25th.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

In the criminal court to-day Judge Cox announced that to-morrow morning's session would be taken up with the argument of Ingersoll, counsel for General Brady, on a motion to quash the information recently filed by the attorneys of the government against General Brady and others. Ingersoll desires to have the city after he has spoken. The hearing will be continued, said the judge, until next week, when Bliss, Brewster and others representing the government can be present.

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur ordered all departments closed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, so that employees may have an opportunity to participate in the reception of the French visitors.

THE THREE AND ONE-HALF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—If the amount of \$3 1/2 received for payment does not reach five millions by the hour of closing the de-

partment on Monday bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency will be accepted for redemption on an order of subsequent receipt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Up-ton and chiefs of the bureau in the treasury department, called upon President Arthur yesterday.

Samuel C. Bruce was yesterday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of California.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Immediately after the reading of the journal a number of nominations were received from the president, including among others Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark S. Brewer, consul general to Berlin; Alexander Jordan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, to Pictou; Arthur H. Harrison, of New Jersey, to Santafé; Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, to La Paz; Robert T. Holey, of Vermont, to Badajoz; James W. Silver, of Indiana, to Cape Town; Henry S. Lasar, of Missouri, to Port Stanley; D. S. Alexander, of Indiana, fifth auditor of the treasury; Benj. P. Davis, of Massachusetts, deputy fourth auditor of the treasury; Jacob H. Ely, of New Hampshire, auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Robert P. Crowell, of Minnesota, deputy auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Henry A. Kennedy, of Maine, collector of customs at Wal-doboro; Thomas M. Broadwater, of Mississippi, collector of customs at Vicksburg; Wm. G. Morris, of California, collector of customs at Alaska; Howard M. Smith, of Wisconsin, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Wisconsin.

Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis president of the senate, which went over until to-morrow under the rules. Davis was in his seat and made no motion to object. It is now definitely known that he will accept and that his election will be accomplished by his omission to vote. The republicans had assurance of his acceptance before nominating him.

Lamar offered a resolution requesting the president to advise the senate whether any action had been taken by the government since the last session of the senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of the interoceanic canal. Tabled for future action.

Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted in the last session.

Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, finance, commerce, military affairs, judiciary, post offices and roads, and public lands, pensions and Indian affairs. He contended that the committees named were the only ones that would have any work during the special session.

Edmunds opposed the amendment. There were committees not provided for, which in his opinion would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the committee on privileges and elections as one which should be organized. There was on the table a petition presented by the senator from New Jersey, McPherson, said to seriously affect the right of the senators from New York to seats in this body. There was a committee on railroads which might have work to do. It was known from public reports that there had been an important office suspended for some supposed failure of duty and by law it was required that such suspension should be reported to the senate. The committee on contingent expenses was also a necessary committee.

Garland stated he would modify his amendment so as to continue the committees on privileges and elections and contingent expenses. He thought it would then include all the committees necessary to organize at this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected: yeas 35, nays 37. Davis, of Illinois, and Malone voting with the republicans.

The Edmunds resolution was then adopted: yeas 37, nays 35. Standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session, and the president pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancies which may exist.

As soon as the result was announced he offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, senator from Illinois, as president pro tem. of the senate.

Pendleton asked that the resolution lay over one day under the rules. So ordered.

An executive session followed.

At one p. m. the doors were reopened and the senate again met in open session.

Pendleton stated that upon reflection and consultation with the senators of his side of the chamber he had concluded to withdraw his objection to the senate's consideration of the resolution proposing the election of Senator Davis to be president pro tem.

The senate then proceeded considering the resolution.

Jones, of Florida, opposed the adoption of the resolution in brief speech, taking the ground that the tenure of office pro tem. is during the absence of the vice-president of the United States.

A vote taken on Logan's resolution resulting in the adoption. Yeas 36, nays 34. Bayard and Davis, (Ills.) not voting. Chairman Harris then appointed Senators Bayard and Anthony a committee to escort the president pro tem. elect to the chair.

On taking the chair Davis made a brief speech saying the high honor conferred upon him came without any exertion on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he would have felt constrained to decline.

Kellogg's resolution calling for the papers in the case of Vincenzo Rebelli was adopted and the resolution for striking medals in honor of James A. Garfield, late president of the United States, was referred to the committee on library.

Adjourned.

FOXHALL'S OWNER.

James R. Keene Speaks of the Great Racer.

New York, October 12.—The Herald says that if Keene and Lorillard imagine that the American people will ever be satisfied until Froquois and Foxhall meet on the American track they are the most mistaken couple on this terrestrial ball.

Keene was asked yesterday if he would run Froquois against the high honor conferred upon him came without any exertion on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he would have felt constrained to decline.

PARNELL ARRESTED.

The Famous Agitator Wait-ed Upon
At His Hotel and Shown
Forster's Warrant.

He Submits Quietly and is
Taken to Jail.

General Anxiety Felt in
Ireland.

New York, October 13.—A Dublin special says: Parnell was arrested to-day at the Morrison hotel, previous to starting for the Kildare convention. Inspector Malone called this morning and sent up word to Parnell who was in bed, that he would like to see him. The hotel porter returned word that he would be happy to see the inspector as soon as he was dressed. Soon after he sent for Malone, who, with Detective Sheridan, went up stairs. Parnell met him pleasantly, and asked: "Do you intend to arrest me?" "Yes," replied Malone, handing him a warrant still wet with Forster's signature, for the chief secretary only returned from London by the morning mail at 8 o'clock. Parnell then glanced over the warrant and said, "All right." He put on his hat and walked down stairs with the two policemen. A cab was waiting and the three entered. "Kilmainham prison," cried Malone to the driver, and they drove off with four other police in citizens' clothes in another carriage. On arriving at Kilmainham Parnell was at once assigned to a cell. There was no demonstration, as no one knew of the arrest beyond the parties concerned.

DUBLIN, October 13.—Parnell was arrested this morning at Kings Bridge railway station on his way to attend the Kildare convention. It is not yet ascertained what offense he is charged.

Parnell was arrested on two warrants signed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, charging him with inciting the people, intimidating others from paying their just rent and with intimidating the tenants from taking benefit from the land act. Parnell was taken to Kilmainham jail.

DUBLIN, October 13.—The condition of things at noon shows an awful wave of indignation which gathers force as the moments fly and there is no telling when it may break out or what may be the consequences. The land league executive at this moment is sitting with John Dillon in the chair. The worst is being prepared for. It is rumored that the government will take military possession of the land league headquarters and proceed to the utmost extremity of brute force to repress the organization. John, but the deliberate and decisive action of John Dillon for from the men at the lead. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no fears of the ultimate result.

GLADSTONE ANNOUNCES THE NEWS.

LONDON, October 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that there is no reason beyond idle gossip for the talk of division in the cabinet. The section of the cabinet which doubts the efficiency of the coercion never denied that circumstances may arise which would justify repression. The ministers who strove the hardest for the land act have the best right to make short work of violence and ineffectiveness.

Referring to the arrest of Parnell the Gazette says that what has been done was done unanimously. Gladstone was informed that the arrest had been accomplished after he arrived at Guild hall, and his announcement of the fact was received with uproarious cheering, the whole of the large assemblage of guests rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

THE PREMIER AT GUILD HALL.

LONDON, October 13.—Gladstone visited Guild hall to-day and received in a gold box an address voted by the corporation of London recording their high sense of the great services to his country and asking him to sit for a marble bust to be placed in Guild hall. Gladstone in reply to the address deplored the arrears of business in the house of commons in consequence of disloyalty to the house of men who had no pride in its traditions. When parliament had been rendered efficient he said reform in the London municipality would be undertaken.

In announcing the arrest of Parnell he said: "I have been informed that the first step has been taken towards the vindication of law and order by the arrest of a man who entirely from motives which I don't challenge or examine, has made himself prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law. We are not at issue with the people of Ireland. I firmly believe the majority of tenants earnestly desire a fair trial of the land act. The power with which we are struggling is that which endeavors to say how far the people shall obey the law. We have no fear of the people of Ireland but do fear lest many more should become demoralized or intimidated."

ADDRESS TO AMERICAN LEAGERS.

New York, October 13.—Patrick Ford has issued an address to the land leagues in America anent the arrest of Parnell, in which he says that Irishmen must restrain their impulses, and that reason, not passion, should rule the hour. "Never did the land league have a better opportunity to manifest its moral power than now. Never did it become the duty of the Irish people to exhibit the virtues of self-possession, discipline and obedience to the land league more than now. Through enlightenment and organization the people will assuredly come into the inheritance. Much has been accomplished looking for this end already. Gladstone himself openly confesses that the land league is the only government in Ireland now with any moral force behind it, hence he makes war upon it. He presents arms to a majesty of ideas which are invulnerable and immortal. No man who believes in the superiority of mind over brute matter can entertain a doubt respecting the final issue."

AMERICA'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

BOSTON, October 13.—P. A. Collins, president of the land league of the United States, reports for the ending June 30 last show the receipts to be \$1,000,000. After providing for dividends, etc., a surplus of \$125,258 remained. President Green closes the report as follows: "The gross earnings of the company for the ensuing year may be less than \$15,000,000 and the net profits can scarcely fall below \$6,500,000. The earnings are now and have been for the first quarter just closed at a rate considerably above the figures named."

T. T. Eckert was re-elected general manager.

the old line. Be as patient as you have been bold. The American league will redouble its work and stand by you to the end.

(Signed) P. A. COLLINS.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, O., October 13.—Returns to-night indicate the election of twenty republican and thirteen democratic senators. Two districts included in the above returns are still in doubt, one being claimed by the republicans and the other conceded to the democrats. It is thought that the republicans will have from 50 to 55 majority in the house. Should official figures verify the above the republicans will have a larger majority in both branches of the general assembly than they had in the last body.

FATED KOKOMO.

The Town Nearly Destroyed by Fire.
Kokomo, Col., October 13.—About half-past six this evening a fire started in the lamp room of the Summit House caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The flames spread with great rapidity until about 10 o'clock. Not one building of the main street and business portion of Kokomo remained standing. About eighty families are homeless and destitute. The loss is about \$400,000 at least; insurance very light. The fire department came over from Leadville, under the management of Superintendent Griffin. They crossed the continental divide a distance of 22 miles in 45 minutes, but were too late to give aid. There are not twenty houses left standing. Whisky is free and hundreds of men are now infuriated. Considerable excitement was caused by the fire when it reached the powder magazines, and terrific explosions occurred. The fire will probably smoulder for weeks.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LEADVILLE, Colo., October 13.—The town of Kokomo, in Summit county, has been reduced to ashes. The Herald gives the following details: The fire commenced in the Summit House, by the exploding of a lamp and communicating with coal oil cans. The fire spread rapidly, a north wind blowing at the time and the south end of the town was burned. The wind then changed and burned the north end of the town. The fire was stopped in that direction, by the tearing down of houses. The wind again veered to the west, and the fire burned everything in that direction. Four blocks were burned. About twenty houses are left in the town. The Kokomo bank, hotels, depot and the entire business portion is consumed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. No smelters were burned. The fire was still progressing at last reports.

LARGE EXCHANGES.

For the First Week in October Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The exchanges for the first week of October are the largest ever recorded, in spite of the fact that the stock speculation contributed to the aggregate very much less than on many other occasions. Every town in the country shows an increase over the corresponding week last year. The following table shows the percentage of increase in detail:

New York	77.2
Boston	49.4
Philadelphia	41.3
Chicago	19.8
Cincinnati	16.9
St. Louis	15.8
San Francisco	5.8
Pittsburgh	10.9
Louisville	31.8
New Orleans	11.4
Providence	37.7
Cleveland	28.4
Kansas City	25.6
Indianapolis	25.6
New Haven	20.5
Jewell	17.5
Worcester	17.0
Baltimore	20.7
Syracuse	22.0
Memphis	11.5

Referring to these wonderful figures the Public says that seventy years ago the value of all the property in this country was less than the recorded payments made in the single week ending October 8th, at the few cities here named. The enormous transactions at these cities naturally suggests the idea that a large part of the payments arise from speculation. The settlement of monthly contracts at the chief centers of the speculations evidently counts for much, but the legitimate quarter or half yearly payments of interest, dividends, rentals and the like undoubtedly large, as the amount still more, and the volume of legitimate trade is infinitely very large, as the wholesale merchants of this and other cities are well aware. Moreover some ideas of the magnitude of the speculative operations can be found from the recorded sales. Only \$30,000,000 would more than cover the nominal value of all the grain sold in this city last week. The contracts included about \$45,000,000 and would cover the nominal value of all cash and all option sales of cotton and \$10,000,000 more would cover the sales of petroleum and provisions and yet a great part of these transactions involved no payment of money except in deposit of margins. It is evident that the flood of speculation has risen dangerously high but it is also evident that the volume of legitimate trade is much larger than ever before.

THE WESTERN UNION MEETING.

New Directors Elected and the Yearly Report Read.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph company was held to-day. The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Norvin Green, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin D. Morgan, John Van Horn, A. B. Cornell, E. J. Sanford, Moses Taylor, Hugh J. Jewett, Frederick L. Ames, Augustus Schell, Harrison Durkee, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, James H. Barker, Robert Lenox Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin D. Worcester, William D. Bishop. These were all re-elected. The new members elected were as follows: G. P. Huntington, Salmon G. Simmons, E. Wiman, George J. Gould, Geo. D. Roberts, S. Sloan, Amasa Stone, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Cledemund, Cyrus W. Field. Over \$60,000,000 of stock was voted.

The following officers of the company were re-elected by the board of directors: President—Norvin Green; vice-president—Eckert; Van Horn, Schell, and Durkee. The annual report for the year ending June 30 last show the receipts to be \$1,000,000. After providing for dividends, etc., a surplus of \$125,258 remained. President Green closes the report as follows: "The gross earnings of the company for the ensuing year may be less than \$15,000,000 and the net profits can scarcely fall below \$6,500,000. The earnings are now and have been for the first quarter just closed at a rate considerably above the figures named."

T. T. Eckert was re-elected general manager.

THE FIRE FIEND

Attacks a Philadelphia Mill.
The Operatives Become Pan-ic Stricken,
And Meet Death on the Pavement.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—Charles H. Landerberger's mill, owned by Joseph Harvey, 1711 Randolph street, was burned to-night. The fire broke out about 9:45. The neighbors rushed to the building and saw the operatives at the windows on the third and fourth floors. They called to the girls not to jump, as ladders would be brought, but several sprang from the windows. The shrieks of the people in the building where escape was cut off, were heartrending. Most of them jumped to the sidewalk, and a few escaped by the elevator rope. It is believed that half of those injured will die. At least twenty persons were injured. One girl is reported killed outright by striking the iron steps. Some are thought to be buried in the ruins. The fire, it is supposed, originated from sparks from the electric light firing a lot of material on the second floor.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The fire at Landerberger's mill last night originated in the finishing room on the second floor and spread through the building with amazing rapidity. About forty-five hands, twelve of whom were girls, were at work on the floor. The majority were engaged in the spinning and weaving departments on the upper floor. The wooden stairways at either end of the building were soon ablaze. The bridge connecting the building with another mill was shut off from approach by fire-proof doors, and in the absence of any fire escape a panic instantly ensued among the men and women confined within the building. They rushed to the windows and called frantically to the crowd below to save them. It was proposed by the crowd to form in the street and catch the men and girls as they leaped out, but before anything could be done a young woman leaped from the fifth story. It seemed that every bone in her body was broken, for she never spoke or breathed after striking the pavement. After this the imprisoned people seemed to become frenzied and though the crowd outside sought to encourage them by shouting that help would shortly be there, they began to jump from the windows like sheep. When the firemen were able to enter the building they found on the third floor the bodies of two females burned almost to a crisp, and a man badly scorched and dead. Before they could search further the fourth floor with its heavy machinery came crashing through and they barely escaped with their lives. The firemen were compelled to desist from their labors because the floors had gone through to the ground, and machinery, charred wood and what remained of the unfortunate operatives, ten or twelve, were mingled together in an unrecognizable mass, which was seething and sending out columns of steam as the cold water was poured upon it.

The following is a list of the victims as far as can be ascertained:

Dead—Annie Brady, Mary Kelly, Henry Morgan, and an unknown girl who died at the hospital, two unknown girls aged about 13 and 18 respectively, and an unknown German, dead at the morgue.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

E. Brooks Chosen Chairman—The Platform Adopted.

ALBANY, October 12.—The convention was called to order at 10:35, and the committee on contested seats reported, when a decision in favor of the New York county democracy was announced. There was some cheering. The report was unanimously carried. Honorable E. Brooks was unanimously chosen permanent chairman and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of the address the secretary read the resolutions. The platform adopted reaffirms fidelity to the democratic principles as set forth by the national convention, and denounces the fraud of 1876, whereby the people were defrauded of the fruits of their victory.

It declares that reform is still necessary, that the continued disclosures of new plundering of the people's funds by inner rings in the treasury, post-office and interior departments demonstrate that reform is more than ever a necessity and demands a thorough investigation of these frauds. The assassination of the late president is deplored in all its public and private aspects, and heartfelt sympathy for his family is expressed.

The platform favors hard money, denounces the republican support of the republican parties in Virginia, Minnesota, Mississippi and other states. The republican legislature of New York is also denounced for its corruption and dishonesty.

The resolution was adopted without dissent and the nominations were proceeded with.

Brooks in his address deplored the death of Garfield at the hand of an assassin. He reiterated feelingly to the death of the president.

Referring to the election of 1876, he said: "It becomes the democratic voters of this state neither to forget the past nor to forget the offense which practically disfranchised two states and thousands of American citizens in order to make a man president who had received neither the constitutional vote nor the first election." Brooks spoke in advocacy of honest elections, honest officials, honest money, free ships and tariff for the revenue, affording liberal protection to every great interest. He denounced the greed of corporations.

The following ticket was nominated: For secret. y of state, Wm. Purcell; for comptroller, Geo. H. Layburn; for attorney general, L. A. Paton; for treasurer, John A. Macwell; for state engineer, Thomas Eversted; for judge of the court of appeals, ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker. After the usual vote of thanks the convention adjourned sine die.

COMMENTS BY THE NEW YORK PRESS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—John Kelly's "bounce" has put the Herald in an extravagant humor. It says: The history of the state does not contain a record of a more respectable day's work than was done at Albany yesterday. Besides disposing of Kelly

the remainder of the business of the convention also is respectable. It put strong foundations on a strong platform in comparison with the republican nominations. In every impartial record of maintaining a developing the state's waterways cannot at the recognition of the superior claims of democratic ticket nominations.

THE STARS.
John Kelly's organ, says: The scenes acted at Albany, both in the committee room and in the packed convention itself, show democracy of the whole nation to whom depth of degradation, imbecility and shall the party once so powerful and glorious and honored has sunk.

THE SCEN.
gives a laudable assent to the ticket and platform, and says the party must go into contest prepared to meet the whole strength of the republican.

THE TIMES.
says: There are certain to be two sets of democratic candidates for the important office to be filled in this city this fall, and the chance of electing good men are more than usual favorable. The Times strongly hints the citizens' organization may be desirable a warns the "regular republican agencies" if their nominations have need to maintain much higher standard of fitness than usual meet the public demand and expectations.

The Tribune says: Taken as a whole the ticket is not strong. It is clumsily arranged geographically, three of the candidates live in the same section in the western part of the state. There is not a single name upon a ticket that will arouse the enthusiasm of democratic masses.

The Western Union says that in every particular from the exclusion of the halls to the choice of the ticket, the convention has vindicated itself as a convention of the democratic masses, and its action has been remarkable free from the taint of bossism.

Santa Fe Items.
SANTA FE, N. M., October 13.—The New Mexican's San Miguel special, dated yesterday, says Joe Wells, a teamster at Fort Craig last night becoming enraged at a man named Rieley, because the latter refused to lend him \$5 to gamble with, struck Rieley in the back of the head with a bottle, inflicting a ugly wound. This morning the party met again and resumed the quarrel. Wells threatened to kill Rieley and the latter immediately shot him nothing as he through his body. From the effects of what he died this evening. Rieley is held in custody by the military at Ft. Craig.

A brakeman named Glass this evening while attempting to board a freight train San Antonio, missed his footing and was violently thrown to the ground, sustaining a severe injury to his hips, and it is feared that he is hurt internally.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.
New York, October 11.

Silver buyers, 1 1/2%.

Money.

Governments, strong.

Stocks closed firm.

The following are the quotations:

United States 4s., 115 1/4 Northern Pacific 4s., 102 1/2

Bonds.

Union Pacific 4s., 116 1/4 S. P. & P. 4s., 110 1/4

Central Pacific 4s., 111 1/4

Railroad Stocks.

Union Pacific 118 1/4 Northern Pacific 115 1/4

Central Pacific 116 1/4 Lake Shore 119 1/4

Northern Pacific 115 1/4 Great Northern 115 1/4

Texas Pacific 115 1/4 K. & N. 115 1/4

Kansas Pacific 115 1/4 Denver & Rio Grande 115 1/4

Union Pacific 116 1/4 S. P. & P. 110 1/4

Central Pacific 111 1/4

Union Pacific 118 1/4 Northern Pacific 115 1/4

Central Pacific 116 1/4 Lake Shore 119 1/4

Northern Pacific 115 1/4 Great Northern 115 1/4

Texas Pacific 115 1/4 K. & N. 115 1/4

Kansas Pacific 115 1/4 Denver & Rio Grande 115 1/4

Union Pacific 116 1/4 S. P. & P. 110 1/4

The News-Democrat complains that the mails are not properly managed.

At a late hour no report from the Ohio elections was received. It is expected that the Western Union will be able, however, to get its news ahead of the mail.

The Democrat-News of Gunnison is a democratic paper which is conducting a very able canvass in behalf of its candidates. It is doing this without the use of slander and abuse.

We publish on this page an editorial review of President Garfield's case from the Medical News. As this is the highest medical authority in the country, it will be read with interest.

Mr. Tilden still poses before the country. In a letter written October 3d, he speaks of his reform labors and his sacrifices for the public weal. His cant grows with his increasing years.

The Leadville Herald thinks Mr. Conkling "can be great if he will, but by continually pressing himself forward upon an unwilling party he only exhibits the weaknesses common to humanity." The Herald occasionally sees things as they are.

There never was so much building going on in the state as now. Our hardware merchants find it impossible to get a sufficient quantity of nails to meet the demand. Yesterday it was found impossible to buy in the state any quantity of tenpenny nails.

The Denver Republican published an interesting statement showing that there are \$2,500,000 on deposit in Denver banks. This suggests the question why was not this assessed, especially as the loans and discounts of these banks were only half the deposits.

Murat Halstead has excited considerable envy among stalwart editors because he was the first to have a confidential interview with President Arthur. These papers don't realize as yet that President Arthur is not at the head of a faction of a party but the country.

The statement of the Western National Bank, of South Pueblo, for October first shows the remarkable prosperity of that city. This bank began business August 15. As a result of this six weeks' business, the statement of October first showed deposits amounting to \$192,000.

On Sunday last Mr. Rothacker in the Tribune began a series of articles on eminent journalists. The first article was on Henry Watterson and was as brilliant as its subject. Mr. Rothacker is by far the most brilliant writer on the press of Colorado, and shows his ability to better advantage in articles like the above than in the daily routine of editorial work. These articles will be a feature of the Sunday Tribune. Others are to follow on Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and others. Such articles will give Mr. Rothacker a high reputation in the east as well as in Colorado.

It is a settled fact that Secretary Windom will go back to the senate. Senator Edgerton who was appointed as Windom's successor is an old and faithful friend of Windom. He notified Windom immediately after the shooting of Garfield that he should resign and that he (Windom) should go back to the senate, as he could best serve his state. Windom asked that the matter rest for a while. After Garfield's death Edgerton renewed his proposition and it was favorably received. Mr. Windom may remain in the cabinet until December, but will probably then return to the senate by appointment of the governor and on the meeting of the legislature will be regularly elected.

After all the predictions that the friends of Mr. Conkling proposed to bully the republican convention of New York city, the convention went through its business without a hitch or more than the ordinary exhibition of factional prejudice. This is the usual value of political predictions based upon factional rumors. (Leadville Herald.)

The predictions were not verified because Mr. Conkling's friends were in the minority. There is no question about what they would have done had they been in the majority. The conventions since 1871 all show that Mr. Conkling has never failed to use any power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exercise power which they did not possess.

The remarkable letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Garfield, accepting the position of secretary of state, has attracted very general attention. It has raised Mr. Blaine still higher in the estimation of the masses, because of the generous and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Garfield. There has been considerable speculation as to the manner in which it became public. The Philadelphia Press, which made the letter public, gives the following explanation:

"In January 1881 a great deal of some political prominence in the western part of this state visited Monitor, and was discussing with the president-elect the probable composition of his cabinet. The only member then definitely settled upon was Blaine for secretary of state. The president-elect gave to the gentleman a copy of Blaine's letter accepting the tender of the state department, which he had previously read to him. This gentleman to whom the copy was given thinks he violates no confidence in permitting its publication."

The efforts to cry down Mr. Blaine by stalwart organs will hardly be successful. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine, more than any other republican leader, has the confidence and love of the republican party. General Grant, unwisely, has joined in the crusade against Mr. Blaine. The following statement of the result of the first ballot in the Chicago convention of the states which elected republican electors in November, shows the relative standing of the candidates:

Blaine	190
Cleveland	123
Sherman	25
Edmunds	30
Washington	20
Windom	10
Total	428

This shows that Mr. Blaine has to an eminent degree the confidence of his party. His strength was largely in republican states, while Grant's was mainly in democratic states. Mr. Arthur cannot ignore him or his friends without ignoring a large part of the republican party, which he is not likely to do.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election in Ohio is now known. Governor Foster is re-elected by a reduced majority and a republican legislature is elected. This result is highly satisfactory as this is the off year in which the republicans are usually defeated. The election for governor always occurs on the uneven years. The elections have gone half of the time republican and half of the time democratic. This was the democratic turn. The republicans have usually carried the elections for the year before the presidential contest as in 1871, 1875 and 1879. In the two latter years the contest was extremely close but the republicans won. The election the year following the presidential election has usually been dull and the democrats have won as in 1873 when Allen was elected, and 1877 when Bishop was elected. This was therefore their turn. The fact that the republicans have carried Ohio this year places it in the list of surely republican states. The republican party has now carried Ohio for four successive years, and has been defeated only once in seven years. This is the best seven years' record the republican party has had in Ohio. The chances for the election of the democratic candidate were unusually good, as the republicans had not only to contend with indifference, but with the prohibition and liquor interests. The election of the legislature has no special significance as no United States senator will be elected by it. The next vacancy will be that of Senator Pendleton, which will occur March 4, 1885. In 1883 the legislature will be elected which elects his successor. The only advantage the democracy would have by carrying the legislature would be the opportunity to re-district the state so that more democratic representatives could be elected to congress. This was done in 1877-78, so that the republicans, though carrying the state, had only eight of the twelve representatives. This cannot be done this year.

The results in Iowa are always monotonous. In 1878 the greenbackers elected two candidates to congress, but this is the only reverse the party has had in years. The republicans seem to have done better than usual. Gains were made in the legislature and the republicans have 50,000 majority. This is a greater majority than the party has had since 1876. The elections therefore indicate the republicans are not only holding their own but gaining.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND

Doctor Holland, as he was generally known, died suddenly in New York yesterday. The announcement will be received with regret by the literary world, of which he was for so long a conspicuous member, and with sincere sorrow by those who were personally acquainted with him.

Doctor Holland was essentially and purely a literary man. At the beginning of his life he was tempted to follow a professional life, but after three years of medical practice he entered upon a literary career, and to the day of his death continued his literary and editorial duties. We publish elsewhere a brief history of his life, and mention a few of the very many works of which he was the author. These novels, histories and poems show him to have been a versatile writer, and the fact that from his literary labors he acquired an independent fortune, proves him to have been a popular author as well. There was that about his writings, and especially his poems which caught the popular fancy and gained for the author a wide popularity. There has always been a demand for his works, and whatever fault may be found with his literary style, and however much the subject matter may be criticised Dr. Holland will still be remembered as one who wrote successfully and who had at the time of his death many admirers and more followers than many another writer who produced works far superior to his both in literary style and intrinsic worth. It has often been considered remarkable that Doctor Holland should enjoy such universal popularity when there was so much in his writings to criticize, but it was because he was possessed in an eminent degree of that rare power of tickling the popular fancy that he became and continued to be an editor, poet, novelist and lecturer with a large and enthusiastic following.

For the past ten years Dr. Holland has been the editor of Scribner's Magazine. In this field he has been popular and successful, and has with the aid of his liberal partner and collaborer, Roswell Smith, brought the magazine prominently forward and has given it a place in the literary and artistic world which it could not have reached had there not been in its editor some literary force and ability. Although surrounded by distinguished assistants who have done much to gain for Scribner's present position, still Doctor Holland was the real and actual head and deserves full praise for the labors he performed and the ends he accomplished. In his editorial contributions to the Magazine he was at all times a conscientious writer upon the topics of the day, and especially in the cause of temperance, and in favor of what was true, honest and manly. For political purity, against shams and conceits, his pen was always active and through all the articles ran evidences that the writer himself was a man who believed in and practiced what he thought.

And this was true. In private life Doctor Holland was what he wanted others to be, temperate, honest, manly and lovable. Whoever has stood in his presence, and has conversed with him could not help being impressed with the fact that he was a good man. This may be considered praise enough; but he was not simply good himself, he helped others to be so too. He advised the young, and encouraged them, and many an aspirant for literary fame has gone from Doctor Holland's office convinced that there was no cant in the nature of the successful man who had talked with him concerning the duties of life. It is not unlikely that one of the great reasons why Doctor Holland has been so successful is that he wrote as he felt, and that the public recognized the fact. His novels,

perhaps, may be criticised as having too much of almost impossible goodness in their heroes and heroines, but the writer was earnest in desiring a higher standard of morality in society, and may be excused for painting his characters too strongly, when it is remembered that he himself lived up to his high ideas. His words will be missed and so will his example.

Matthew Vassar, who died recently, bequeathed \$80,000 to Vassar college with two professorships, with the condition that the chairs must be occupied by male instructors. May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, Indiana, grows very indignant, and calls the bequest an \$80,000 sneer. She thinks that it should be declined, as it is a reflection on the intellectual capacity of woman. She calls on the women of America to give \$80,000 to take the place of this bequest. This is simply silly. It would be much better to use the second \$80,000 for two more professorships, and add the proviso that they must be filled only by women. This will not be regarded by men as an \$80,000 sneer, and will increase the efficiency of a college for the education of women. It is a bad policy to afflict conditions to bequests, as it encourages the institution it is intended to help, but it is still worse policy to reject the gifts. We presume Miss or Mrs. Sewell will admit that men can be found who will fill these chairs as well as women, and if so the efficiency of this institution is not impaired by the provision, which should be the real question to consider. As to the sneer, it is unfortunate that so many women should go around with chips on their shoulders asking for an insult. A provision of the charter of Brown university is that its president shall be a Baptist minister. This does not imply that an Episcopal minister, or a man not a minister, may not fill the position as well. It is simply the idea of the founder. The Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Quakers, who attend that college in large numbers, do not feel insulted. There is also no reason for a woman to be insulted by this condition of Matthew Vassar's bequest. Such appeals as Miss or Mrs. Sewell's bring into disrepute the whole subject of women's suffrage and reforms of various kinds.

The expulsion of Dr. Thomas from the Methodist ministry is exciting a good deal of comment. It is thought to indicate bigotry, narrowness, etc. But this is a mistake. The church does not affirm that Dr. Thomas is not a Christian, but simply that he should not be minister in the church if he did not preach its doctrines. This is only reasonable. Unless the church did this, it should give up its creed. It would suit itself, if it were to send out a teacher commissioned as an ordained representative of its church organization who should teach contrary to its creed. Dr. Thomas, when he found his belief contrary to that of his church, should have settled the matter at once by withdrawing from the organization and uniting with another more in sympathy with his views. This would have prevented all schism and is the dignified course for any man to take. It is not likely that the republican party would send out democratic stump speakers in a campaign, and there is no more reason in a church sending out teachers who preach doctrines contrary to its creed.

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the whole American export of manufactured goods to Asia, Africa and Australia amounted to \$40,750,000 worth, while the English exports to those countries amounted to \$77,000,000. (Cheers.) The trade of France and America together did not beat the English. Although both enjoyed protection, England beat them in all neutral markets. Mr. Gladstone said: "So long as America adheres to protection our commercial supremacy will be secure." [Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds.]

The last sentence expresses the general sentiment of the wiser English statesmen. They know England is stronger commercially because the United States has a protective tariff. It is true that a free trade tariff would give a larger market for English manufactures in this country. But it would make America a competitor for trade in the neutral countries in Asia and South America, and thus injure British commerce more than it would benefit it. Nothing but the wall protection has built prevents us from obtaining to a large extent the trade of Asia and South America which naturally belongs to us, but which England possesses.

Peter Becker obtained the democratic nomination for sheriff in Lake county on Tuesday. This news will be received with pleasure by his friends here. Mr. Becker was twice elected sheriff of this county as a democrat, though the county was republican, which shows the esteem in which he was held here. He was a brave, honest officer. If there is any failure to elect the entire republican ticket in Lake this fall, we trust that Mr. Becker will get in.

The term of Senator Bayard was short, lasting only three days. The election of David Davis will be considered a republican victory, though Mr. Davis acted with the democracy last spring. The change is of no practical help to the republican party and no injury to the democratic party. It is barely possible that it will identify Mr. Davis more closely with the republican party. The election of Mr. Davis was a cute trick, but not a great one.

The only unfortunate thing about the arrest of Parnell is that it is likely to make a martyr of a scheming politician. It has raised him in the estimate of the Irish people who should despise him.

Senator Bayard can pleasantly remember that the American people looked with considerable complacency on his occupancy of the president's chair in the senate.

No partisan will now threaten the life of the president. In the succession of Mr. Davis no party has anything to gain or lose.

It is said that Queen Victoria's maids, of honor average fifty years of age.

Senator Davis will give weight to the proceedings in the senate.

Senator Edmunds brought us through all right.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

The dispatches from Ireland this morning are such as to warrant the belief that grave troubles are in store for that country. Parnell has been arrested on the general charge of creating disturbances and has been taken to jail. His arrest is an indirect, and indeed is almost a direct blow at the land league of which he is the head. The government must have intended to take decisive action against the league, and has probably all the necessary plans laid to deal with it severely, or it would not have made the arrest. It must have known that by laying violent hands on so important a person as Parnell much excitement would be caused throughout Ireland, and that it would be necessary to meet the outbreak with severe and prompt measures.

The Irish question has now taken a new phase. It is one which must be dealt with without gloves. Debates in parliament concerning it are at an end, and it must be solved in other ways. Those who imagined that the passage of the land act would settle it, and who looked to that measure as something which would work radical changes in Irish conditions will be disappointed. The land league has been successful in gaining being the indirect means of stirring up social disorders and the English government finds itself in a position where it must act quickly and decisively. The country is ripe for open revolution and the long half-expressed desires for change and for home government for Ireland are likely at this time to find free expression in desperate and determined acts.

The feeling among the majority of people in Ireland is in favor of having all bonds severed which connect their country with England. The agitators, either for unselfish love for Ireland or to gratify personal ambition, have done all in their power to keep this desire alive, and have by their words sought to fan it into light whenever it was in danger of dying out. Parnell and his followers have spoken on every opportunity which presented itself concerning the wrongs which they believe, or pretend to believe are suffered by their countrymen. They have been satisfied with nothing that did not look to independence, and have so worked upon public opinions and individual passions that the people will be very ready to believe that in the arrest of Parnell the English government has only given one more indication that it proposes to continue its hold upon Ireland and its policy of what the Irish call tyrannical oppression.

In view of what has already happened, the belief will be strengthened that Ireland will not rest until she gains her much-desired independence. So far all relief measures have had a temporary effect. The land act was the most generous relief that England had ever given. It corrected many abuses, and by restricting the powers of the landlord and by giving the tenants many privileges never enjoyed before was an act which the Irish might well have received with satisfaction. Under it they might have enjoyed a fair degree of not a great degree of prosperity. It was indeed so liberal that many would have gladly enjoyed its provisions, had the agitators ceased their revolutionary and disturbing speeches. But these men want much more than they have ever yet received. They know that even this relief would not have been granted, had they not agitated the question of Ireland's needs. The liberality of Gladstone only encouraged them to demand more from him. They continued their complaints, and led their followers to believe that disorders, agitation and defiance would secure for them national independence. Just so long as the people believe there is this possibility, just so long will they overlook all relief measures, and be satisfied with nothing short of what they ask for.

We do not mean to say that wise legislation cannot reconcile Ireland to remaining part of the British empire. The experiment has not been really tried. Such fragmentary remedies for wrongs, as have been given by parliament, have been wrung from the English people by agitation and not granted from a sense of justice. Only such relief has been given as would quiet agitation. The last land act was generous, but the Irish people was not in a condition to receive it properly. It was just, but not just enough to wipe out five centuries of wrong; it was friendly, but not friendly enough to destroy the prejudices of fifteen generations. The English people have been tardy in doing justice to Ireland, and the Irish people will be tardy in accepting justice. The two people are in such a condition now, that friendly acts do not pass for their full value. The fault is England's in the beginning because real cause has been given for Irish prejudice and no proper effort made to remove Irish ignorance. This does not justify any of the recent foolish acts of the Irish people under the lead of demagogues. It only explains how a naturally brave and generous people has been made the tool of unscrupulous demagogues.

Wiser statesmanship may prevent these periodic revolutions and may eventually bind Ireland as closely to the English people as the Scotch are. But there must be some assimilation. Many things must be taken into account in bringing this about. The Irish people have a different religion. They are poor and ignorant. They do not travel and are as far from England as though living in America. The civilizing agents that have been actively working on the social and political condition of England, have been almost foreign to Ireland. For these reasons there are few points of sympathy between the two people and they have been drifting from each other. Something should be done to assimilate the ideas, hopes, and life of the two people. England can no more maintain her hold on the Irish people by simple force of arms, than Turkey can on the Slavs and Greeks. The Irish must feel that they are a part of the great British empire and not a subjugated province under it. If there shall be some attempt to settle this Irish question in this way, then we may expect to see Irish prejudice fade away, her ideas of independence given up, and her national life and patriotism merged into that of the British empire.

The Capital Question.

San Juan Prospector.

The time is drawing near when the question as to the removal or permanent location of the state capital at Denver will be decided. That Denver, through her organs, has failed to recognize, or properly appreciate, until very recently, the merits or the importance of the country south of the divide, has been a well-attested fact. That the city is not located near the geographical center of the state is another fact, but it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the result of the election. No point outside of the present capital city can hope to secure the united efforts of those who desire the removal and the consequence will be but a few scattering votes for various points south, and the majority will go to Denver. Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Leadville, with numerous smaller points, are already making strenuous efforts, and each town and vicinity voting for its favorite point will only aid in assuring the permanency of the present location. The Prospector has watched the agitation of the question with no small degree of interest, and, as was suggested in these columns some years since, still claims that the proper thing to do is to divide the state. Let Denver remain the capital of Colorado—that portion north of the Divide—and let a new state be formed embracing all of the country south and in the present boundary of the state. There is an abundance of territory, and two good-sized states could be formed, having an area larger than any one of the New England states. The country is geographically divided, and so long as Denver remains the capital and the boundary of the state remains the same, the impression will prevail that Denver is Colorado, and that about all of the country south of the divide is a part of the city. This is a noteworthy fact that the business of any state will gravitate towards the capital, other things being equal, and for a mining state with new portions requiring development, it becomes necessary that all portions are well represented. This has certainly never been accorded in the San Juan country, until the capital question was agitated, by the press and people of Denver. This is a fact that cannot be denied, and is one of the reasons why many will vote against Denver, and the main reason the Prospector has for desiring that, with this feeling, the state should be divided. The time may not have arrived, but it will come when there will be a loud clamor for a division of this commonwealth, and instead of removing the capital we shall vote for a division of the state.

Petered Out San Juan.

Leadville Chronicle.

The revised edition teaches us that when one eye is blacked to turn the other for like treatment, this mode of revenge might have gratified the animosities of those blessed old apostles who divided their time between making matches and angling for wretches. But when "Petered out San Juan" gets a black eye she most ungenerally always sometimes devotes the unblacked optic to the glorious work of getting even. Dandenver.

Check.

It seems like the ultimatum of editorial check for one of our exchanges to steal the capital of the state from a clerk, and then wind up his article by advocating Denver for the location of the capital.

The following letter from Mr. Bliss is of interest, both because of his personal relations to President Arthur and his connection with the prosecution of the Star route frauds:

"To the Editor of the Sun:

"Sir—It seems to me I am made of late to occupy too much space in the newspapers. As the remarks are, for a wonder, generally complimentary, I will perhaps permit me to say two things, in the hope that I may relieve your columns in the future.

"First—The papers are naming me as a possible occupant of all sorts of offices. For some of them my training and habits of mind render me conspicuously unfit. Let me say, once for all, that I have no aspirations outside of my office, and that I can foresee any contingency in which I shall ask or accept any office under the administration of President Arthur. I have been too long the friend of the president, and too sincerely his friend, to wish him—in my behalf, at least—to expose himself to even a suspicion of providing for a personal friend at public expense, especially as that friend isn't in want of anything.

"Secondly—Apparently because everything is not done at once in the star route cases by counsel who were retained only fifteen days ago, it is suggested that there is an intention to protect some one. There is no such intention. Before I accepted a retainer I received the strongest assurances that the government was in disposition to protect any guilty person. If any one believes that Chester A. Arthur will either directly or indirectly interfere to prevent the ends of justice from being accomplished, he doesn't know him; and if any one believes that I propose to let up on any seriously guilty man, unless he can be of use in convicting some one bigger or more guilty than himself, I am vain enough to think he doesn't know me. I propose, so far as in my power, that every one shall have a fair trial, but that there be a trial in every case where counsel believe there is sufficient evidence of guilt.

"To relieve the specific anxiety of the world and others, let me add that the facts in the case of ex-Senator Dorsey have been gathered under the supervision of Mr. James and Mr. MacVeigh during months of faithful labor. The result is now in the hands of counsel, and they may reduce the charges to legal form; and as specifically as possible—I feel within two or three weeks—the formal steps necessary to procure a submission of the case to a jury will be completed. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. BLISS."

Swiss Mountains.

Correspondent Daily News.

The admiration of mountain scenery is of modern growth. As with women, so is the standard of beauty in regard to scenery very conventional. The other day I was reading an old German book of travels. The author—a baron—describes his tour through Europe. When he comes to his travels over the Alps, he says: "I threw myself back in my carriage and drew all the blinds, in order not to be rendered melancholy by the sight of the dismal and dreary rocks and the horrid solitudes through which I was passing." These rocks are the Swiss mountains over which we now go into raptures. It must, however, be confessed that there is a singular sameness in mountain scenery. One valley is like another, the high mountain is the same in any other mountain, one pine wood is the twin-brother of all other pine woods; and as a cascade is only water falling from a height, to see one is to see all, while every glacier is nothing more than a heap of dirty snow, over which one laboriously struggles with an occasional slither down a hole, the sides of which are steep and icy. St. Moritz itself, stripped of its surroundings, is as ugly a place as can be imagined. On a ride overlooking the smallest of the valley lakes is the Kuhn lake, and around it are numerous pensions. Below this in the swampy plain are the Kurhaus and the other large hotels. Before the Kurhaus is an expanse of dust, yellow grass, and stunted firs, which is called a garden, in which morning and evening a small band plays the very worst I ever heard, not excepting the German artists that make day lilies in London. If the visitor were confined to St. Moritz, he would in a few days commit suicide. When he has looked again and again at the little shops until he knows everything that is exposed for sale by heart, when he has drunk glass after glass of water he feels like a barrel, and when he has shivered for a few evenings in the corridors of his hotel, he has vain pretence of believing that he is warm, he has got through all the resources of the Kur Ort. To enjoy himself he must take walks and drives in the neighborhood. These are endless. All that mountain scenery can supply is ready to hand. There are snow mountains and jagged peaks, there are lakes and pine forests, there are by-ways here, there and everywhere, through which he can wander, and some of them end with a glacier, on which he can disport himself.

PINK EYE.

The Troublesome Disease Reaches Denver.

DENVER, October 13.—The News says: The new horse disease known as "Pink Eye" has reached Denver. The Lawrence street line of Hurdle phaetons have been withdrawn on account of the horses suffering from this disease and it is probable that within a day or two the company will be compelled to withdraw some of their other lines. On inquiry around town it is learned that about two hundred head of horses were ailing from pink eye or something very similar. The cases reported are not near so aggravating as is the disease prevailing among the horses east. A few street car animals are infected but not seriously enough to make it necessary to withdraw them from the cars.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Dr. Bliss' Report of His Case.

The Medical Record of the 8th instant will publish a full review of the case of the late President Garfield, by Dr. D. W. Bliss, and by the courtesy of that journal we are enabled to give the following extracts from it:

After describing the events immediately following the shooting, Dr. Bliss proceeds to give the result of the formal consultation with Drs. Agnew and Hamilton on the Fourth of July. He says:

"They individually examined the wound with great care. These examinations consisted in the introduction, in different directions, of probes, flexible bougies, in order, if possible, to determine the course of the ball. With the evidences developed by this personal examination, together with the complete history of the shooting of the president, and the progress of the symptoms for the first forty-seven hours, they proceeded to discuss the possible course of the ball and organs involved, and whether it passed directly forward into the liver, or was deflected backward at a right angle so as to involve the spinal column, or downward behind the peritoneum toward the pelvic cavity. Carefully weighing all the evidences, the more prominent symptoms upon which the diagnosis was based are presented in the following order: The relative position of the assassin to the president at the time of the shooting, the direction of the ball through the tissues, so far as safe exploration could determine, gradual subsidence of modification of pain and hyperaesthesia of the feet and scrotum, the repeated unsuccessful efforts to pass a probe or flexible instrument more than one-

The Pueblos are confident Denver will be beaten.

Only four more weeks to work. We must be earnest.

Denver's emissaries are now going into all parts of the state.

Denver is using the financial argument quite largely now.

Star Route thieves are feeling desperate. Dorsey thinks Arthur ungrateful.

The election for the state capital takes place three weeks from to-day.

The Leadville mines show an output valued at \$1,514,423 for September.

The Leadville Herald says it is devoted to the party. This is inside information.

The Denver papers are waking up to the importance of working for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat thinks John Evans' Denver friends of the press should have spoken before.

Write to your friends in different parts of the state and stir them up on the capital question.

The movement to remove Collector Robertson is not as strong as it was before the New York convention.

A democratic convention was held at Leadville on Friday, and Captain Ed C. Sandall was nominated for sheriff.

Mr. Conkling it is said will keep out of politics until 1885 when he will endeavor to return to the senate.

Senator Conkling must think as little of appealing to the people, as he did last summer of appealing to legislatures.

The Crested Butte Republican is a newspaper published at Crested Butte where many of our citizens have property interests.

Since August 1st there has been a decrease in the treasury of \$9,940,923 in silver dollars. This is a good sign and will keep our mints open.

The Herald of Leadville thinks Rountt is a great statesman and the Tribune says he has gone east to get his hair cut. When will these two papers agree?

The News should produce the charge of Senator Hill's disloyalty to Rountt over Judge Belford's name. Neither Senator Hill nor his friends will deny such unauthorized statements.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Garfield was a remarkable document in so far as it referred to his future political career. Why it should have been published at this time, it is difficult to understand.

Bayard's election as president was a foregone conclusion. The democrats did nothing that they did not have a right to do. Senator Edmunds had, however, a good deal of fun with his parliamentary sparring.

Metropolitan towns like Omaha have been indifferent about losing the state capital when a question like the one we vote on this fall has been submitted. But Denver fights for the capital as earnestly as her country cousins.

Ex-Governor Evans has his ups and downs in life like other people. Just now he is having his ups. The university of Denver and Colorado seminary has just adopted whitewashing resolutions.

The argument about extra expense is insinuate and worthless. We will have an election next year for state officers anyway, and it will cost little or nothing more to have an election at the same time on the capital question.

Secretary Hunt will have as good a chance of remaining in the cabinet as any other member. His relations with President Arthur have been intimate for years. The president's late wife was a southern lady and an old friend of Mrs. Hunt.

The articles in the News call for a statement from Judge Belford and not from Senator Hill. If the rumors are untrue, Judge Belford ought to be man enough to say so. Judge Belford ought once in a while to do the manly thing.

The Mountain Mail thinks there is danger of frauds in Denver this fall. The registration last year was fraudulent, it being twice the number of the votes cast afterwards. If Denver casts over 8,000 votes there will be room for investigation.

The anxious concern about the expense to the state of another election is pathetic. We will suggest that if Denver will make an honest assessment for two years, it will so increase the state revenue as to completely meet this extra expense.

Senator Jones gravely informed a reporter last Saturday that the starworts would control the New York convention and feared the half breeds would bolt. The result must have surprised him. If the undercurrent against Conkling was not appreciated then, it must be now.

Major Henry Ward's return to journalism, as the editor of the Leadville Chronicle, is hailed with pleasure by the state press. We more often differ than agree with Mr. Ward, but always respect his sincerity. As a journalist he always advocates his convictions. This is as much praise as can be given to any man.

One of the remarkable things in journalism this fall is that the Herald has not made a blunder in the Belford-Rountt insinuations which the News is throwing out. Heretofore this year, notably in the Hamill and Peck affairs, the Herald has shown a genius for going off wrong and hurting its friends. If this departure indicates that the Herald is growing wiser, we shall hail it with delight. It has been so monotonously wrong heretofore.

PLAIN TALK.

Most papers in the state are treating the joke of Rountt's candidacy for the postmaster-generalship very seriously. The puffs given him are simply disgusting. Why not be honest about it? We presume there is hardly a man in the state press that has not taken Rountt's measure. He is a bluff, good natured fellow, generous to his friends and personally honest. But he is no more fitted to manage the affairs of a great department than twenty thousand other men in this state. He has demonstrated that he has no executive ability in every position that he has held in the state. It was well known that K. G. Cooper furnished the brains for the Grant campaign in May, 1880, and all Rountt did was to put up the money. In the presidential campaign of 1880, when he was chairman of the state committee he really did no work himself. "See George" was the byword around the state committee rooms. He left the executive part of all his business to others. We presume, at least, no writer on the Denver press will privately affirm ex-Governor Rountt has any fitness for the high position of postmaster general except his personal integrity.

There is no department in the government which requires greater business ability and shrewdness than that of postmaster general. It requires a knowledge of cost of transportation, familiarity with the details of the management of mails, and sharpness in detecting fraudulent contracts. The office is now filled by a man of extraordinary business and executive ability. It requires now more than a man to make appointments and to sign commissions. He must be familiar with the business of every sub-department and make his impress upon them. Mr. Keys and Mr. Maynard, the postmaster-generals under Hayes, were honest men, but they went on right under their noses simply because they were not enough of business men and familiar enough with the work of their subordinates to detect them. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Rountt could no more fill Mr. James' place than he could preside over a college faculty.

Had Governor Rountt been appointed last spring to the office, does any one suppose the Star route frauds would have been discovered? In fact he would have been more likely to have been an unconscious tool. It was more than a mere rumor that the notorious Clinton Wheeler, of New York, would have been appointed second assistant postmaster general had Rountt received the cabinet vacancy. And Wheeler was Dorsey's man who would have prevented any revelation of Star route frauds. This is not meant to reflect at all on the character of Governor Rountt. We think that like Keys and Maynard his personal integrity is above reproach. But he is not shrewd enough to detect the frauds. He will really know nothing about the business of his department and will leave his own work to subordinates. Such an appointment would be a misfortune to our postal service. If Colorado really desires this place, let her put forward men of good business ability who will at least be useful. W. N. Byers, K. G. Cooper, J. S. Brown or other leading business men in the state would be far superior. The office pre-eminently needs a business man, and Colorado should urge no other. The puffing now being done is simply vulgar, insincere and disgusting.

The democrats have wisely nominated Senator Bayard for president pro tempore of the senate. He will not make a good presiding officer as he is deaf and not familiar with parliamentary rules. But his nomination will be satisfactory to the country because of the possibilities of the future. If a democrat is to be president, Senator Bayard will be preferred to all others. He has been in the senate now twelve years and his term will not expire until 1887. He is now in the prime of life, 53 years of age. He will undoubtedly be elected as the election will take place before the new senators are sworn in. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The caucus yesterday for the nomination of republican candidates for precinct offices was unusually exciting. The contest turned on the nomination for justice of the peace. Mr. Bentley received the nomination. He had discharged the duties of his office with great satisfaction which gave to him his strength in the caucus. Mr. Hooke, the defeated republican, was one of the founders of the republican party in Illinois, and bears the reputation of being a good lawyer, but he labored under the disadvantage of being very little known on account of his short residence.

The Utica Herald, published in the home of Conkling, has had a long fight against Conkling for years. It circulates in counties that had 99 delegates in the state convention. All these delegates were Garfield republicans and the Herald congratulated itself that its cause has at last prevailed. The editor of this paper, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, did most to elect Conkling in 1866-67 and was afterwards rewarded by an unsuccessful race for congress caused by Conkling.

It is proposed to build a hospital on the spot where Garfield was shot. It is well to build a hospital, and in memory of our dead president, call it after his name, but to build on the spot where he was shot is foolish. In the first place the location is not a good one, and secondly a great deal of money would be spent in buying the Potomac depot and in removing it to make room for the hospital building.

The Greeley Tribune says there is a change to be made in the capital location. Greeley "would probably be in favor of the pleasant city of Colorado Springs." Well, why should there not be a change made? Voting for Colorado Springs may prevent Denver from having a majority and may then make the contest next year between Denver and this city.

The republican senators have wisely decided not to re-elect Bayard. Following precedents the democrats have a right to organize the senate by the election of a president pro tempore before admitting new members.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There is so little happening in Europe at the present time that we are very much inclined to believe that there is nothing underhand going on. There is peace now, and the hopeful are ready to believe that this state of affairs is going to last. There is so little that can be commented upon, and there are so few facts to speak of that a prophecy regarding the future of Europe may be at any moment proven false and wide of the mark.

Let us look at the political condition of Europe. In England there is peace with foreign powers. The Afghanistan, the Boer and Ashantee campaigns are over. The only excitement is occasioned by Irish agitators, and they will not do much until the land act has a longer trial. In Germany there is peace. The socialists create some disturbance at odd intervals, but there are no great questions under discussion. In Russia there are no wars with outside powers, and the nihilists are for the moment inactive, except in threats. In all other countries there is nothing to comment upon except in France. And in the latter what is there? Why simply that the government is following the tactics of the English in Afghanistan and in Tunis is seizing the country in the name of a ruler who has no power, and are treating all resistance as rebellion, and shooting the natives with as much freedom as General Roberts shot the Afghans.

It will be seen that all the great European countries are engaged in attending to their internal affairs and paying but little attention to their neighbor's, except France. And France is engaged in a little fight with Tunis to which all Europe is indifferent. Only England could take offense, because the possession of Tunis by the French might possibly threaten English supremacy in Egypt. But England evidently don't think of this remote possibility. The only real significance that this little war with Tunis has is that it indicates a revival of the ancient desire of France to colonize. France has never been successful at this. The "New France" was lost as soon as she began to be prosperous. The conquest of Mexico by Napoleon the Third was anything but fortunate for France. Algiers has been a small training school for the army but nothing more. This desire of France expressed in the Tunis campaign to extend her foreign possession has therefore some significance. The lessons of the past have not been well taught or learned. France has been most prosperous and influential when she has given her whole attention to the management of her internal affairs.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation intermeddling with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1866, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in the proper place, and this argues peace.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an editorial under the head "Smoke Them Out" in which the president is called upon to continue the crusade inaugurated by the late president and James against the Star route frauds. The Inter-Ocean says:

The people want all these matters probed to the bottom, but where they may. It is too late to considerations of party or friendship to stand between the guilty and justice. Let the country know now who the rascals are, and where they belong. Let it find out whether honesty sits exclusively enthroned on the brow of those making the loudest professions, or whether it is to be discovered among those who have been denounced as spoils-men and machine politicians.

There seems every probability at present that President Arthur will continue the prosecutions. Not only is it almost impossible for him to do otherwise in the face of what has been told, but there is every reason to believe that he will favor honest management in all departments. The people may rest assured that the Star route swindlers will be punished and that the whole facts of the case will be brought to light.

The plea of insanity so often made in the defense of murderers is a travesty upon justice. Some years ago Mr. Garfield wrote a letter to Judge Paine on the subject which should be read by Gulliver's counsel. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1871.

Dear Judge,

Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galentine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the thick absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much farther all that a man would need to secure immunity for murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinions in pamphlet form and send it broadcast to the judges in the land.

Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Capital Denver Arguments.

Leadville Chronicle.

We copied the other day an article from the Denver Republican, in which Denver's claims to the retention of the capital were based on its beauty and its architectural magnificence. We now note an article in the Denver Times, in which the claim on the other side is set forth, but not with that particular energy to make it easy to reply. The Times states that Denver has been built up by the mines. From this it would seem rational to infer that Denver owes everything to the mines. But the Times infers that it is the mines which owe something to Denver. In its own language: "Whatever cripples Denver must necessarily be detrimental to all other parts of the state." Or, to put it more plainly, if the capital be removed from Denver, so that the gigantic real estate speculation which is going on there shall collapse, the mines will cease to have any output. This is so clearly logical that it needs no demonstration.

The Alamosa hotels are crowded.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Ex-Senator Hamlin has accepted the appointment of minister to Spain which was made by President Garfield the day before he was shot. This man has had a remarkable career. He was born in 1809. He began life as a printer, afterwards he studied law and practiced until 1848 when he was elected to the United States senate. He was several years in the Maine legislature. In 1842 he was elected to congress and was re-elected in 1845. In 1858 he was elected to the United States senate and remained until 1857 when he resigned to act as governor. He was immediately re-elected to the senate and went back in 1857 and served until 1861 when he became vice president. His term expired in 1865 and he was soon after appointed collector of the port of Boston. In 1869, he again went to the senate and remained until this year.

This is a remarkably long career. He served in the senate with Webster and in the house with Clay. His long services with Mr. Blaine suggests comparisons with him. Mr. Hamlin reached his majority the year Blaine was born. When Blaine was a boy of six Mr. Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives. When Blaine was eighteen years old, Mr. Hamlin entered the United States senate. Mr. Hamlin now at the age of seventy-two goes to Spain and looks up to Blaine for advice as his superior. Both began political life in the Maine legislature, both were speakers of the state legislatures, both have been in the two houses of congress. But though Mr. Blaine has won his remarkable successes and is now in the prime of life, Mr. Hamlin won his honors even earlier. Hamlin was speaker in the legislature of his state at 28 and Blaine at 31. Hamlin was elected to congress at 33 and Blaine at 32. Hamlin entered the senate at 39 and Blaine at 46.

Ex-Senator Hamlin was not a great man, though he has been so honored by his state. He never made a strong speech or originated any great legislation. His entire strength lay in his sound common sense and simple manner of life. The farmers always supported him and he usually bestowed the patronage at his control to the best advantage. There was no particular reason for his appointment except that he has been in office since 1837 and was uneasy out of office.

Hazing Methods at Annapolis.

Philadelphia Times.

The "Plebs," as the fourth classmen at Annapolis are called, have had a hard day of it, ever since the commencement of the session. The third classmen commenced the hazing by passing an order that whenever they entered a room of a "Pleb" the latter must rise and remain standing until the visitor departed. This was submitted to for several days, when one night the hazers made the rounds and returned to their quarters. They found the top of his wardrobe and sit there for five minutes. By degrees the hazers grew bolder, and men were made to stand on their heads in buckets and were also compelled to lather and shave each other with the lids of water buckets. This latter requirement caused much trouble and several were injured, which, however, were carefully hidden from the authorities.

The "Statute act," an old college hazing penalty, was next resorted to. The fourth classmen would be hauled out of bed at unseasonable hours and made to strip and assume grotesque attitudes on chairs and beds for the detestation of a jubilant crowd of third classmen. Rumors of these disturbances of course soon reached the ears of the board, but in such indefinite shape that Admiral Rodgers, although convinced that something was wrong, could not prove the guilt of the hazing. Finally on Monday a party of the third class cadets went to the quarters of the fourth class cadets T. P. Ledbetter, of Alabama, and J. P. McGinniss, of Iowa. The visitors announced that they wanted to have a disappearing scene, and that when the word was given the Plebs would have to get out of sight, when the signal to reappear was given they would be "sandwiched." The Plebs thought submission the better course, and when the signal was given McGinniss dived under a table and Ledbetter beneath the bed. The visitors pounced on Ledbetter, and placing him between two mattresses forming the sandwich, they sat there for some time.

As Others See us.

Philadelphia Record.

Colorado is supplying a large part of the gold and silver yearly added to the wealth of the world. It now bids fair to furnish not only its supply of coal but for neighboring states. All the territory west of the Colorado river for the continent west of St. Louis is large deposits of lignites, which, though inferior in quality are better by far than no coal, have already been quite extensively developed, and the bituminous beds of the Gunnison, La Plata and El Morro regions have been proven valuable for a great many purposes, and are therefore almost indispensable to the smelting works in those districts. Quite recently it has been shown that in Gunnison county are deposits of excellent anthracite of sufficient extent to warrant high anticipations for the future. Iron ore of low grade is abundant in many parts of the state, though it is only recently that the fact of its existence has been brought to the attention of the world. Warrant the establishment of blast furnaces have been found. The first furnace west of Missouri was lighted at Pueblo, Col., a few days ago, and is turning out regularly and easily fifty-four tons of pig iron daily, with a prospect of increasing this output to eighty tons a day. All the territory west of the Colorado river is of good quality. The officers of this company expect to turn out Bessemer steel for rails within the present year. This will save a vast expenditure in freight for the railroad extensions so rapidly progressing in the Centennial state.

GARFIELD TO HIS CLASSMATES.

A Speech that was Almost Fatal in its Tone.

The brief speech addressed by General Garfield to his college classmates on the eve of his inauguration takes upon itself, under the shadow of this day, something sad and almost fatal in tone. It is only just to the classmates of the dead president to say that he never intended his remarks to be ever made public until long after the death of the president. The meeting was held at Wornley's on March 3, and the president made this address to his friends after dinner:

"Classmates: To me there is something exceedingly pathetic in this reunion. In every eye before me I see the light of friendship and love, and I am sure it is reflected back to each of you in my inmost heart. For twenty-two years, with the exception of the last few days, I have been in the public service. To-night I am a private citizen. To-morrow night shall be called to assume new responsibilities, and on the day after the broadside of the world's wrath will strike. It will strike hard. I know it, and you will know it. Whatever may happen to me in the future, I shall feel that I can always fall back upon the

shoulders and hearts of the class of 1856 for the approval of that which is right, and for their charitable judgment wherein I may come short in the discharge of my public duties. You may write down in your books now the largest percentage of blunders which you may think I will be likely to make, and you will be sure to find in the end that I have made more than you have calculated—many more."

"This honor comes to me unsought. I have never had the presidential fever, not even for a day; nor have I it to-night. I have no feeling of elation in view of the position I am called upon to fill. I would thank God were I today a free lance in the house or senate. But it is not to be, and I will go forward to meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties that are before with all the firmness and ability I can command. I hope you will be able conscientiously to approve my conduct, and when I return to private life I wish you to give me another class meeting."

Temperance.

[Contributed by W. C. T. U.]

In an able temperance article in the New York Independent, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes:

"Experience is a searching illuminator of the intellect as well as a marvelous chastener of the will and heart. The options of men and women who have given their lives to a work so repulsive, disheartening and unpopular as that which we call the temperance reform have a valuable wisdom which we should learn to use, or shield ourselves with our inactivity, or look on through the eye-glasses of our inertia, or quiver beneath the yoke of our helplessness, cannot afford to underestimate. Until we will, unless we cannot go and do likewise, the testimony of a man who has stood apart for us with something of the sacredness of a spirit's. To sneer at it is ignoble. To respect it is a duty. To learn from it is a privilege. There is a certain presumption, indefinable as the evidence of conscience, in favor of its conclusions. Against all mere worldliness of motive this presumption is immense."

A writer in the Alpha says: "This world never had a series of statistics so horrible as would be the collated results of the intemperance use of alcohol. In Norway the duty on spirits was removed, and in twenty years the increase in insanity was fifty per cent; but the increase of congenital idiocy was one hundred and fifty per cent. Of three hundred idiots examined by the famous Dr. Howe, in Massachusetts, one hundred and forty-five were the children of intemperate parents. Dr. Morel, of France, says that even when a child of drunken parents begins life with hope and industry, he is suddenly, by some slight physical change, checked in age, checked in career, and a wretched incapacity overwhelms him."

"At a meeting in New York city, where Drs. Parker, Willard, Ball, and others were present, these facts were brought out. The effect of alcoholic inebriety, long continued, develops partial atrophy of the brain, and this is inherited. The brain becomes too small for its bony case, and so tends to lunacy and idiocy. Dr. Morel, of France, watched this diminishing of brain through several generations, and it led to insanity, imbecility, a tendency to homicide and suicide, and fortunately to extermination of the race. He showed further that remedial art was powerless to deal with such sufferers. In Chicago I had a friend—and a fine, genial fellow, too—who put himself into an asylum, as a last hope, to escape this accumulated indulgence of his fathers. I knew a family where the grandfather, himself inheriting the passion, drank at least into idiocy; his sons, four went into drunkards' graves. Of his grandsons, only one escaped. But the stock has now come to its apparent end. There are, perhaps, a score of this generation living, but not one child among them."

Dr. Cuyler says in a recent letter: "If you desire a line across Europe you will find it in the drunkenness exists to the north of the fiftieth degree of latitude. There is some intemperance in the south of Europe, but it is not common. As you go north the havoc of the bottle increases; and after all the observations I have made I am persuaded that the nations in which drunkenness most abounds are Great Britain, Ireland, and America. Possibly Russia may be added to this disgraceful list, and also those tribes of American Indians who have had too much contact with the whites."

John G. Whittier, in a letter to the Boston Advertiser, writes: "As respects suffrage for women, whatever objections may be made to it as a matter of expediency, there is no possible argument against it on the ground of principle. No one can read William Bowditch's essay on the taxation of women in Massachusetts and not be convinced that the time is not far distant when a sense of simple justice and fair dealing will compel our legislators to confer the privileges of citizenship on those from whom they exact the uttermost farthing of its duties."

Massachusetts Firemen's Races.

Colorado firemen are interested in and give much attention to racing. From the Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sentinel, the GAZETTE reproduces the tests made at the annual parade and inspection of the fire department which occurred on the 59th. The distance run was not given, further than to mention from what points the start was made, and to what places attachments were made. The tests consisted in making attachments to three plugs, and getting water through a line of fifty feet of hose each; then running a line of 400 feet of hose and taking the pipe to the top of a three-story building and getting water. The four hose companies made the following time:

Rollstone No. 1: 1st line, 42s.; 2d, 47s.; 3d, 1m. 23s.; 4th, 2m. 12s.
Wanooose No. 2: 1st line, 30s.; 2d, 40s.; 3d, 1m. 35s.; 4th, 1m. 58s.
Mazepa No. 3: 1st line, 44s.; 2d, 44s.; 3d, 1m. 10s.; 4th, 1m. 45s.
Niagara No. 4: 1st line, 33s.; 2d, 40s.; 3d, 51s.; 4th, 1m. 28s.

The second test consisted in the four companies starting at the top of the bell, and laying fourteen lines of hose as follows: Hose 1st and 2nd laid 850 feet of hose each in three lines. These lines of hose were laid from the hydrants to, and forming a circle on the square, when the water was let on; the time was taken from the start, to water through the last line laid. The time given from the top of the bell to water from the last, or fourteenth pipe, was 2m. 58s.

Must Not.

Philadelphia Press.

Private Secretary Brown is quoted as authority for the statement that the late president's family will request the presentation of all bills incurred by the sad calamity. Congress owes it to itself and to the country to administer a gentle but practical rebuke to this generous impulse. The shot which felled President Garfield was fired at the people. Through those eleven weeks of heroic bearing under intense suffering he was the nation's patient. The people expect to defray the whole cost, from the day of the shooting to the day of burial. Congress must appropriate the money. The widow and children must not be allowed to pay a dollar of it.

An Important Race.

New York, October 10.—The World says: The great trot between Trinket and St. Julien for a purse of \$5,000, given by the Gentlemen's Driving association, will take place at Fleetwood park Saturday next. Both horses are reported doing well. As the winner takes the whole of the purse a close and desperately contested race may be expected.

Alphonse Karr at Home.

London World.

Those who, in quest of health or pleasure, have visited that heaven-favored nook of Europe called "La Riviera di Ponente" will have probably remarked, as the train whirled them from sun-baked Frejus, with its Roman remains, to the verdant slopes of the Estrele mountains, a place more lovely than a modern resort on the Mediterranean shore. Nature has of course had a large share in attracting wealthy residents to this miniature Eden; but there is a man whose influence has been still more instrumental in producing that result, by settling there and writing the place up. That man is Alphonse Karr. No wonder, therefore, that the municipality of St. Raphael gave his name lately to the main street—a graceful homage and a well-deserved one.

Alphonse Karr is one of the few men remaining out of the brilliant pleiad of writers who shed such lustre on French literature thirty or forty years ago, and which comprised, Alexandre Dumas, the elder, Frederic Soulie, Méry, Eugene Sue, and, not least, Victor Hugo, who is, beside Karr, the only survivor. Without seeking to discuss their respective merits, it may be said that Karr's individuality was always strongly marked, some might even say, and love of nature being his chief characteristics. A profound observer and a keen critic, he has constantly fought abuse and injustice without caring whom he pleased or offended—a sure way to acquire more fame than wealth. The two great attractions of his life have been the sea and the garden; cities he always hated. After a long stay on the Norman coast at Etretat and Ste. Adresse, prompted by that natural instinct which leads us to seek a warmer clime when our blood becomes colder, he transferred his penance to Nice, where he could still indulge his passion for the sea, while he had much more scope for cultivating his darling hobby, the garden. He was a man of letters, but he was a man of the world, and he was a man of the sea. He was in vain he had affixed on his door this uninviting inscription: "On est prie de ne pas entrer." People would persevere in boring him. Here is a chief instance of his mania for disturbing him in his cherished solitude. One day, while attending to his gardening operations, he heard a ring at the gate, and, being close by, he opened it himself. A Russian princess alighted from her carriage, and, judging from her civility, not to say civility, of Karr's attitude that he was a servant, she asked him laughingly to take her to his master. He as laughingly returned it, saying she could not be received. The enraged lady departed vowing vengeance, and the next day brought a letter from her demanding the instant dismissal of that impudent fellow. Karr's brief reply: "It is useless to add that he is no courtier; yet he was a great favorite with the late empress of Russia and the grand duchesses, who not only put up with his blunt ways, but rather appeared to enjoy them."

English University Etiquette.

Chambers' Journal.

In Trinity, Cambridge, a senior man only calls on a freshman if he has some acquaintance with or knowledge of him—for example, if he comes from the same school. But if a freshman has rooms in college, the senior men on the same staircase call on him, as a rule. An invitation to breakfast, luncheon, or dinner frequently follows the call; and the senior men whom the freshmen meet at such a meal often call on him afterward.

Now for a curious and, in my opinion, very reasonable point of etiquette, which appears when these calls are returned. Our freshman when so doing must not leave a card should his senior be out, as the latter may have done. No; he must call again and again until a meeting be obtained, on each unsuccessful occasion he must leave no sign. I do not know whether it is rightly carried out still, but it seems to have reason on its side, which cannot be said of all rules of this kind. I mean that this is the way a genuine acquaintance is ensured, and there is no fear of men who have exchanged calls being still personal strangers. Many profitable friendships are thus formed, which, under the ordinary rule, would have failed on the first threshold.

As to introductions: As a rule, they formerly only held good for the immediate occasion; now, however, if A and B get on well together on their introduction at C's hospital board of an evening, they are sure to nod and nod and nod good morning to each other at the least, when they meet again. A man never introduces his guests to one another, but allow them to "shake together" in the course of the evening. It used to be customary at Cambridge for a graduate only to prefix "Mr." to his name on visiting cards, and woe to the luckless freshman who, rejoicing in a new card-case, and ignoring the thing distributed by his common sense dignified. I wonder if this rule is still strictly adhered to. When calling on a man, you knock at his door and walk straight in. There are no bells, and the scout has something else to do when waiting on half-a-dozen masters; but the visitor will find in almost all cases a name painted up over the door, or on a plate at the foot of the staircase, to which the porter at the college lodge will direct him.

The Poet's Wing Shot.

Chambers' Journal.

The biographer of Campbell has given us the following anecdote with respect to the oft-quoted lines:

"Tis the sunnier of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before."

The happy thought first presented itself to his mind during a visit at Minto, which seems to imply the importance of visiting localities associated with poetry. He had gone to bed, and still meditating on "Lochiel's Warning," fell fast asleep. During the night he suddenly awoke, repeating "Events to come cast their shadows before!" This was the very thought for which he had been hunting the whole week. He rang the bell more than once with increasing force. At last, surprised and annoyed with so unreasonable an appeal, the servant appeared. The poet was sitting with one foot in the bed and the other on the floor, with an air of mixed impatience and inspiration. "Sir, are you ill?" inquired the servant. "Ill! never better in my life. Leave me the candle, and oblige me with a cup of tea as soon as possible." He then started to his feet, seized hold of his pen, and wrote down the happy thought as he wrote he changed the words "events to come" into "coming events," as it now stands in the text. Looking at his watch, he observed that it was 2 o'clock; the right hour for a poet's dream; and over his cup of tea he completed his first sketch of "Lochiel."

The democratic convention of the 5th judicial district was held at Leadville on Saturday and the following nominations were made: James Y. Marshall for district judge, and James L. Clark for district attorney.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The side track running from the main line of the D. & R. G. track to the site of the new hotel was completed yesterday.

Some of the small boys are allowed to ride their velocipedes through the principal streets regardless of the city ordinance which forbids it.

Mr. B. G. Wilson, formerly proprietor of the cigar emporium near the corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, has returned from the mountains where he has been during the summer.

Mr. A. Sutton and wife returned yesterday morning, from their visit to Boston and New York. Mr. Sutton has not yet fully recovered from his attack of sickness, which he had just previous to his departure for the east.

The Rev. Mr. Westervelt, of Manitou, in company with a party of five others, started yesterday for the plains on an antelope hunt. They were well provided with guns, ammunition and other supplies necessary for an extended trip.

The Capitol Pavement company are progressing nicely with the work of laying the pavement on North Tejon street. The pavement in front of the Opera House is completed and the men are now at work in front of Bennett Bros.' store.

Mr. Joseph Ness, of the Denver Republican, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Ness does considerable of the outside work on the Republican, and stopped over here on his way to West Las Animas, where he goes to write up sheep and cattle interests of that locality.

Sheriff Smith and Senator Mahone, alias Cassius E. Stubbs, received yesterday through Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. two highly polished plug hats of the latest New York pattern. Mr. Smith wore his hat for the first time at the meeting of the capital committee yesterday morning.

We were, this week, shown some White Morton Potatoes by Mr. W. C. Holmes, of Table Rock. The five that he had with him weighed nine pounds, and Mr. Holmes thinks the balance of his crop, which is growing on about eleven acres, will average eight thousand pounds to the acre.

We are reliably informed that Judge Field and Senator C. E. Stubbs will probably form a copartnership for the practice of law. They will occupy the office vacated by Mr. W. H. Harrison, who will, in the future, devote the most of his attention to his Leadville practice. Messrs. Field and Stubbs are both men who have had considerable experience in the practice of law, and we have no doubt but they will build up a good business.

Mr. O. Parker, while riding with his wife yesterday afternoon, met with quite a serious accident. He was crossing the railroad on Huerfano street when the horse which he was driving became frightened, suddenly turning the buggy and throwing both himself and his wife violently to the ground. Mr. Parker retained his hold on the lines and was dragged quite a distance before the horse could be stopped. Neither he nor Mrs. Parker was seriously injured.

COLORADO COAL INTERESTS.

Something About the Enormous Supply Near Crested Butte.

From the first number of the Crested Butte Republican, which has just made its appearance, we take the following interesting article on the rich coal lands of that locality:

The greatest source of wealth to a nation or community lies in the deposits of coal and iron which it possesses. In these great blessings, no place in the United States can compare with Crested Butte, Pennsylvania. The coal fields of the Lehigh and Lackawanna basins of the Lehigh and Lackawanna basins are abundant and the coal is of the best quality. The country around Crested Butte is rich in miles with thousands of acres of coal. Here at Crested Butte we possess all that has made Pennsylvania the proud state she is. West of us are mountains filled with iron, within easy access. South and west adjoining our town, are thousands of acres underlaid with three veins of coal. The coal from which makes even the far famed Connelsville, from Connellsville, while adjoining the town to the northwest, is an unlimited supply of the best anthracite. Nowhere else in the world do these two kinds of coal lie in the same neighborhood. The coking coal lies in a formation dipping to the northwest through the mountains south of town to Coal creek and extending back to the town to nearly its northwest corner. Here this formation is suddenly broken off and shows itself no more. From the high range north of us through the heavily wooded hills for six miles the anthracite formation dips towards us, i. e. towards the southwest, until it comes square against the soft coal, in the valley of Coal creek. There are here within an eighth of a mile focus of men taking from veins sloping towards us the two kinds of coal most prized for manufacturing, railroad and domestic purposes, and each the best of its variety. The anthracite is found in a three and one-half foot and in a six foot vein, the two some sixty feet apart, with perfect floors and coals. It carries even less ash and more carbon than the celebrated Lehigh—ash not exceeding four per cent.

The D. & R. G. railroad have secured control of both these coals, and through the Colorado Coal and Iron company are opening both in a very extensive manner, proposing to furnish Leadville with coke this winter, entirely from this point. They have already pits burning, and burnt and will be ready to load the trains as fast as the cars can be furnished, when they reach here, which will be by the middle of this month. Mr. Thomas Long is now opening under the same auspices, the anthracite just above us, and we can safely promise the people of this state all the anthracite they can use to keep them warm this winter. When once this cheap, economical coal has been used no other coal will be valued in the house. Our coking coal is also the finest of blacksmith coal and will have immense sale throughout the state for that purpose. In addition to these two principal coals there is an overlying vein of a non-coking bituminous coal, making an excellent fuel, the same as that found west of us on Ohio creek, and equalling the coal of Canton City. Our City Recorder Skinner with Captain Jefferson have opened this vein in good shape and are prepared to supply this coal to all who desire it.

In further issue we will more fully describe these coal fields and the extensive workings being done on them merely saying here that the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. expect to employ over five hundred men in mining and coking at this point this winter.

Boston Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co. make the following report concerning the condition of the wool market:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 9110 bales domestic and 1477 foreign, against 4874 bales domestic and 141 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 206,354 bales domestic and 24,406 bales foreign, against 200,000 bales domestic and 87,004 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,208,971 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 244,600 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,453,571 lbs., against 2,474,684 lbs., and 3,731,472 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The market has been less active but when the immense transactions of previous weeks are taken into consideration, it is not surprising that there should be a lull. Indeed, it is exactly what might be expected. Last week was a broken one, hence the small sales were accounted for, but there can be no such explanation of the present dullness, and it can only be because manufacturers, for reasons best known to themselves, are not buying. The extremely high rate for money may have had something to do with keeping buyers away, and were it to last the market might decline under weak holders being obliged to sell to raise money. But as a rule holders are very strong, and rather more inclined to look for higher than lower prices, as they cannot replace their stock at selling prices in the country. Freights, too, will be advancing shortly, and wool will cost even more than now. Staple wools continue in good demand and for such prices are strong. It is claimed that some undesirable descriptions of wool are being offered at less than a week ago, but the sales show no weakness, although it is also true that lots could not be disposed of as readily to manufacturers as a week ago. The country markets hold strong. In Michigan and Wisconsin wool is held at a price with some at higher prices. In Ohio and elsewhere prices are firm but unadvanced. The fall wools are accumulating in San Francisco, and the prices asked there are the same that can be obtained here, leaving nothing for expenses and profits. There has been an advance in the London wool market of about 1d. This is caused, it is thought, by the sales having been shortened, which has caused buyers to be more in a hurry for their supplies. The amount of wool offered is found to be less than had been expected. There is no wool there suitable to this market. Good Montevideo is scarce and is held at 24 to 35c. holders claiming that such stock cannot be imported from Havre to cost less than 37c.

A Wonderful Discovery in Mosquito Gulch.

Leadville Herald.

M. A. Lawrence during the past summer has been working his Europa lode, located on the south side of Buckskin mountain, near the head of said gulch, and being convinced that the fissure on the Europa extended down across the flat or foot hill, decided about two weeks ago to prove up as to whether his theory was good or false by excavating about \$150. He set two men at work on a ten feet by three feet open cut or shaft, to sink through the earth deposit to solid rock formation, and if a fissure was found to extend to the level of the foot hill, further in an easterly course. At the depth of eighteen feet through the earth that was almost as solid as cement, a true fissure was struck in a solid formation which was over twenty inches wide at its surface, and it has widened to nearly three feet. Said vein contains chlorides, sublimates and brittle silver, the best of which runs over eight thousand dollars in silver to the ton. Mr. Lawrence is now shipping the ore in sacks to Leadville, and will soon have a mill-run. He is erecting a log cabin and one house over and adjoining the shaft, and will push the work to the fullest capacity. He has very properly called it the Bonanza King. Energy and perseverance is thus rewarded.

Mr. Lawrence is over sixty years of age, and has been actively working fourteen other properties, all of them being successful. No other strike in the Mosquito gulch ever created the excitement that existed there at the time. Numerous good strikes in both gulches have recently been made.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Board Over.

Last Saturday morning the GAZETTE published a full account of a combat between two brakemen and a tramp who was attempting to steal a ride on a freight train. The tramp, as we stated, was afterward arrested by Marshal Beall and Sheriff Dana. He was given a trial yesterday before Justice Bentley and on the stand gave the name of Charles Birely. The conductor and brakemen appeared as witnesses for the prosecution, and testified substantially to what was said in Sunday's GAZETTE. W. H. Harrison conducted the prosecution and John Campbell appeared for the defence. Several witnesses were introduced by the defence to prove that the character of the defendant had heretofore been good.

The would-be tramp was neatly dressed and related his story in a very straightforward and intelligent manner. He claimed that he had been kicked and abused by the brakemen before he began an assault on them. He did not deny that he had attacked the men with stones. The judge bound him over in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the district court, and as he could not furnish the necessary bondsman he was sent to jail.

BURGLARIZED.

Mr. George Aux Has \$400 Stolen From His Sleeping Apartment.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. George Aux secured from a gentleman in the Gunnison country a draft of \$400. He stepped into the First National Bank shortly before the closing hour, and had the draft cashed, taking for payment three \$100, and five \$20 bills. It was his intention to place the money in the safe at his office, but owing to the excitement caused by republican primaries, he neglected to do so. During the afternoon, he went into Fernsworth's barber shop to get shaved and while there Mr. Fernsworth, who seemed to be familiar with a certain moneyed transaction which had occurred between Mr. Aux and another gentleman, asked Mr. Aux whether he had heard anything in regard to the matter. In reply Mr. Aux said "yes, and I have the \$400 right down in my breeches pocket." Nothing more was said on the subject and Mr. Aux after being shaved went to the court house and from there home to supper. Shortly after partaking of his evening meal Mr. Aux returned to the court house, he being anxious to learn the result of the primary elections. As the votes had not yet been counted Mr. Aux remained about the building in conversation with several men until after nine o'clock,

when becoming tired of waiting, he left and went to the musical and literary entertainment at the opera house. At the conclusion of the entertainment, which was about 11 o'clock, Mr. Aux returned home and retired. He left his clothing, as was his custom, on a chair in his bedroom, never for a moment thinking but that the \$400 in his pantaloons pocket would be perfectly safe until morning. Upon awaking he discovered that his pants had been removed from the chair on which he had placed them the night previous. He at once instituted inquiry and ascertained from the servant that his little boy had seen the garments mentioned lying in the yard near his bedroom window. No more information was desired to convince him that he had been robbed and subsequent investigation proved that the \$400 had been removed from his pocket. When he retired Mr. Aux left his window up but the blinds were closed and looked on the inside. It is very probable that the burglar or burglars lifted the hooks with a piece of wire as a piece that would answer that purpose was found in the yard near the pantaloons. The officers have been notified of the transaction and they will exercise their utmost endeavors to bring the guilty parties to justice and recover the money. It is the presumption that what Mr. Aux said in the barber shop attracted the attention of some thief who afterward planned the robbery. Neither Mr. Fernsworth or his employees can recollect who were in the shop at the time.

OUT WEST.

Thomas Nast is at Denver. South Pueblo has a gun club. Hay is \$70 a ton at Tin Cup. Gunnison is full of strangers. Business is brisk at Trinidad. Sidewalks are being laid in Silverton. Las Vegas is to have a walking match. Phoenix A. T. is to have the electric light. Gunnison will have a republican daily next week. The new smelter at Red Cliff progresses slowly.

The Melville Australian circus is at Durango. Alamosa has been visited by steady rains lately.

The Evangeline company is well received at Denver.

The Nelly Boyd company is playing at Trinidad.

Silver Cliff is delighted with the Georgia minstrels.

The city republican primaries will be held at Denver to-night.

There was eight inches of snow on the Chama range Saturday.

Bridges on the Animas toll road are said to be in need of repairing.

Track laying has commenced again between Gunnison and Crested Butte.

There was a small fire in the Little Pittsburgh and Annie mines on Sunday.

The drill on the Morning Star mine is down 865 feet and no ore yet found.

It estimated that the ore output of Clear Creek will be over \$300,000 this year.

A convention of Douglas county democrats will be held at Castle Rock on Saturday.

F. H. Sherock, of South Pueblo, announces himself an independent candidate for justice of the peace.

Colonel Samuel Batchell, of Gothic, is preparing a topographical map of the Elk Mountain Mining district.

Captain J. W. Jarque was the choice for clerk and recorder at the county convention held at Leadville Monday.

"The Silver Plume Coloradoan" is a new daily published at Silver Plume under the editorship of A. J. Randall.

The Game Ridge mill at Silver Cliff is making good progress; the machinery is coming in and the work is being rapidly advanced.

"The Railway and Mining Gazette" has been merged into "Hanson's Mining Gazette," which made its first appearance on October 10. It will be published at Denver.

L. S. Hamilton, division superintendent of the Antonio and Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been arrested on the charge of making false returns.

The county democratic convention on Tuesday, at Leadville, nominated for sheriff Peter Becker, for treasurer John Hayes, for commissioner at large August Riche, and for commissioner of the first district Joseph Kuhlmeier.

The republican county convention at Leadville, on Tuesday, nominated Richard H. Stanley for treasurer, L. R. Tucker for sheriff, Robert H. Wells for clerk and recorder, J. W. Marden for commissioner at large, and O. H. Harker for commissioner for the first district.

The democratic convention at Gunnison City on Monday nominated the following ticket: District judge, Thomas C. Brown of Gunnison; district attorney, H. O. Montague of Silverton; county clerk and recorder, A. J. Bean of Gunnison; county treasurer, W. H. Vance of Pitkin; Sheriff, Phil Peters of Irwin; commissioner, John I. Crooks of Tomblith; coroner, S. H. Chew of White Pine; superintendent of public schools, G. B. Spratt, of Spring creek.

The following grand and petit jurors have been drawn for the next term of the district court which convenes on November 7th. Grand Jurors, William Lennox, L. B. Farrar, David Spillman, A. G. Draper, F. E. Wells, Henry Guire, O. Everhart, J. P. Conlogue, H. L. B. Wells, S. B. Westfield, S. C. Stout, D. W. Robbins. Petit Jurors, E. E. Hooker, Frank Austin, A. G. Brooks, A. L. Carpenter, W. S. Stratton, J. H. Kerr, Thos. Hughes, H. H. Stevens, James Barnes, M. L. DeCoursey, J. H. Boeshenz, W. T. Hogue, F. J. Smith, Chas. Hollowell, E. H. Gilbert, A. P. Brown, J. M. Somerville, J. G. Warner, Jos. Dozier, M. J. Givens, A. G. Lincoln, W. B. Snerman, Chas. A. Eldridge.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

What Has Transpired at Our Seat of Learning During the Past Week.

Boarding School Statistics - Notes on the Societies and Personal Mention.

Next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock the students will meet in the college chapel for the purpose of discussing the question, "Ought the method of appointment to office under our government to be radically changed?" Professor Sheldon will be in charge of the exercise. Messrs. Halleck, H. H. Seldomridge and Owen and Miss Doak have been appointed to lead the debate.

The Philocephians went off on a geological expedition last Friday afternoon instead of doing any society business.

The other two literary societies held their usual Friday evening meetings. The Phi Delta Pi had a poor question—"Whether nature or art pleases the eye most." How it was handled I cannot say. If Dean Swift could be eloquent about a broomstick, why should not Phi Delta Pi eloquence rise superior to such a disadvantage as that of which I have spoken? At the next meeting of the following question will be debated: Resolved, that woman has more influence over man than money. I presume that the word "money" is in the nominative case as subject of a verb understood, and not governed by the preposition "over" to be supplied. The debates are not of course the only exercises of the society.

The Colorado College Literary Society—the days of this cumbersome name are probably drawing to a close—had two select readings, a declamation and two essays, besides the debate, in which only three members took part, on the subject that I spoke of last week. Next time there will be a reading, an essay, an oration, a debate and a criticism.

The question is, "Should the Study of the Natural Sciences Supersede the Study of Latin and Greek in our Colleges?"

The name, "The Colorado College Literary Society," has not been very satisfactory to the members of the organization, and they have been existing about for a new name. A meeting of members—not a meeting of the society—was held after last Friday's college session to consider the matter. There was no agreement, and a committee of five was appointed to suggest three names. The committee was considered rather discordant, and it was thought that if the committee could agree the society could. The committee did agree, and the five members united in a notice to amend the constitution by changing the name to "The Occidental Club." The subject will come up at the next meeting.

Five candidates for membership in the new society have been proposed, the president and another member of the Phi Delta Pi, a member who unites in himself five elective positions being of the number.

The Phi Delta Pi intend considering the advisability of adjourning for the term. Among other reasons, that one which, according to Milton's Paradise Lost, led Adam to give up Eden, which, in every land and through the ages, has like a cable of steel, drawn the sons of men, that old, old reason of man, to every generation new, seems exerting its influence towards the disintegration of that society which has no place for the girls. But the constitution is harsher than those whom it governs.

The value of a young man who belongs to the C. C. L. may be estimated under three heads; first, good behavior; second, willingness to do a fair share of the literary labor; and third, willingness to see that the young ladies shall have opportunity to attend. The president of the old society has already proven himself as to the third qualification. But from the standpoint of his companions he may seem to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The executive committee of the C. C. L. has organized by electing Mr. Owen chairman and Miss Rowe clerk.

Seven young ladies and two young men were present at the college union Saturday evening. A list of subjects presented by Professor Marlen was agreed to.

There is now a class in Spanish, but it contains thus far but two members.

Mr. George L. Smith, last year a student, or, more properly, the student in the Cutter Training school and for a time a teacher in the preparatory department of the college, was ordained to the ministry at the recent meeting of the Congregational association. He has charge of a church in Wyoming.

Mr. George F. Owen is sick this week. It is even feared that he will be obliged to give up school. Both students and teachers would be sorry to lose him.

Last Tuesday a careful account was made of the boarding club's expenses for the first two weeks. It was found that the cost of board was \$1.12 a week. If the expense can be shared among eight, the cost of board can be kept down to 83c.

The banner on Mount Garfield was still flying yesterday morning.

The college is improved to the extent of a new library desk.

Last year the opening exercises were almost exclusively conducted by Professor Sheldon. This year Professor Marlen usually conducts them, although Professor Sheldon has conducted them a few times, and Mr. Bacon once. Miss Mosser plays the piano. Mr. Bacon leads the singing, and indeed he and Mr. Marden do most of it.

Mr. Tenney is building a house near the college and rejoices in the possession of a noble team.

Mr. Bower, the newest addition to the boarding club, is in the president's employ for a year.

There is in human nature more or less a tendency to exaggeration, and it was this tendency probably which led a young lady who is known to be of a kind and loving disposi-

tion to say that the author of Loud's geometry ought to be hung.

Mr. H. H. Seldomridge is fond of foot-ball, and consequently he is lame in one of his feet.

POISONOUS RABBITS.

Their Bite as Venomous as that of a Rattlesnake.

It was said among the Pottawattamie Indians who inhabit the northern peninsula of Michigan, that the bite of certain species of rabbit known in that locality, was venomous, but never until yesterday did we learn that the bite of the jack rabbits which are so numerous on the Colorado plains was considered poisonous. The lamb and the rabbit have always been looked upon as being the two most harmless creatures in existence.

Major Jim Otis, who came in from his ranch on Horse creek, relates a story which we have every reason to believe. Marvellous as it may seem Mr. Otis says that on September 23d, he was bitten by a rabbit in the fleshy part of the thumb, from the effects of which he has not yet fully recovered.

For two weeks after receiving the bite his life was despaired of, but owing to the constant and persistent attention of Dr. Hodges, of Hugo, he was saved. According to Mr. Otis' story he was engaged in constructing a fence about his corral, and as he was lifting a post from an adjoining pile a rabbit sprang from beneath and ran into a shed a short distance away. As the major had on several occasions promised his little boy that he would get him a live rabbit he followed the animal to the shed in hopes of catching him. He succeeded in cornering the rabbit in the shed, and while attempting to catch him received the wound which came near resulting so disastrously. He noticed that the skin on his thumb was broken, but did not give it further thought until about an hour after when his hand began to swell and pain him. The flesh about the wound became very much inflamed and somewhat resembled the sting of a bee or wasp. The swelling continued to increase and communicate with other parts of the body. All this time Mr. Otis was suffering the most intense agony. Numerous antidotes were tried but nothing seemed to relieve his suffering. Dr. Hodges was summoned from Hugo and before long told what had occurred pronounced the case one of poisoning. The doctor was of the opinion that Mr. Otis had been bitten by a rattlesnake and at first positively refused to listen to or place any faith in the story about the rabbit bite.

Nothing that he administered in the least alleviated his patient's pain, and the doctor was at a loss to know what to do. For over two weeks Mr. Otis was a great sufferer, and at times in a very critical condition. The doctor finally became convinced that the story as told him about the rabbit bite was a plausible one. To fully satisfy himself he had several rabbits caught, with which he experimented. He found that the upper jaw of the rabbit contained a hollow tooth or fang from which he extracted a most venomous fluid. He afterward ascertained that two drops of this fluid administered to a lamb would kill it in less than one hour.

OFFICIAL OPINION.

How the Votes on the Capital Question are to be Cast.

County Clerk Eaton yesterday received from Secretary of State Meldrum the following opinion on the manner in which the ballots for the capital are to be cast as given by Attorney General Charles H. Toll:

Section three of the act passed by the last general assembly entitled "An act to provide for submitting the question of the permanent location of the seat of government," etc., provides that all persons voting on said question shall vote by separate ballot.

The effect of this provision is to prohibit any qualified elector, voting upon the question, from attaching his ballot upon this question to any ballot which he may cast for the election of any officer or officers, at the same election. The ballot upon this question must be separate and cannot be attached if made a part of the ballot cast for the election of officers.

I may add that it is not necessary, as has been suggested, that a special board of judges of election should be appointed, nor is the appointment of special clerks for the entry of the name of the voter and the number of his vote upon this question requisite. A separate ballot box should, however, be provided for each precinct by the board of county commissioners of each county for the reception of votes cast upon this question, and the judges of election should deposit in such separate ballot box all ballots cast upon the question of a permanent location of the seat of government and no others. The ballots cast upon this question should be numbered in the order in which they are received, and as provided by the general laws in reference to votes cast upon the election of officers and the clerks of the board of judges of election should so register such ballots. Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. TOLL, Attorney General.

Many of the trees upon our streets are shedding their foliage.

Mr. Charles A. Lee, of the firm of Durkee & Lee, goes east to-day.

Right Eminent Sir M. H. Fitch, deputy grand commander of Colorado, is expected in the city on Saturday.

The weather turned exceedingly cold and disagreeable about noon yesterday, and from all indications the equinoctial is at hand.

There is some talk of enlarging the post-office. As it is the office is entirely too small, especially that part allotted to the force.

Seats for "Evangeline" and "La Mascotte" are selling rapidly. The box sheets for both nights are now open at E. P. Howbert & Co.'s.

Mrs. Dr. B. P. Anderson starts this morning via the Santa Fe on a visit to friends in St. Louis. She will remain absent some time.

George A. Carpenter is in the city canvassing for the "History of the Two Americas." This book appears to be a valuable reference book, and consists of a collection of some of the best contributions to American history. We shall give a more extended notice of it soon.

Ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, name is mentioned for a position in dent Arthur's cabinet, is at present in rado Springs.

The judges of election for the various precincts of El Paso county will meet at the respective polling places on Tuesday, (18, Tuesday, November 1, and on 3) November 7.

Several of our citizens who have been to Denver this week attended the production "Evangeline" by the Rice company. Tablor Opera house, and they pronounce excellent entertainment.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife and Mr. Land left for the east via the Santa Fe yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. H. will go to New York and Boston, a Copeland will visit his former home-mont.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, is still in the house with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. It is now three months since he has been able to brush, and he is anxious to once resume painting.

The Capital Pavement company completed their work yesterday. The pavement laid in front of the Opera House, B Bros.' and Almsworth Brown's. It see give general satisfaction, and many others of our citizens should adopt its front of their places of business.

Messrs. H. A. Wagner, A. F. Goodrich, D. J. Martin started out a prospecting last spring. There was millions in it to start, but as a result of the season's work have a poor lone burro. The animal set a conspicuous place on Tejon street just with a placard "For Sale" attached to it.

The Georgia minstrels have telegraphed Manager Welch of the opera house asking one night next week. As both the two Buckingham companies are here next Mr. Welch concluded that it would be prudent to fill the date asked for. It is able that the Georgia minstrels will here later in the month.

IRELAND.

The Landed Proprietors Have Their Stopped.

NEW YORK, October 12.—A Dublin patch says: The Marquis of Waterford resigning the mastership of the Curragh hounds said he did so because a league been organized to prevent hunting in out Ireland. When he was out hunting Thursday the chapel bells rang, horns blown and a large multitude of people, armed and stoned him and his friends, pelting the dogs, stabbed several of them pit-forks and yelled till they obliged party to go home.

The Curraghmore is the finest park hounds in Ireland. The curragh of Au was to have hunted with them this season between 5,000 and 7,000 pounds will be to the neighborhood by the break up of pack. In Kildare the league has gleamed that if either the Marquis of Drogheda, Earl of Mayo, Lord Chancery, Mr. John Trench or Mr. William Blacker appear in Huntingdon field hunting they will be shot. The above named gentlemen are the prime land owners in the county and are constant residents on their estates.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in post-office at Colorado Springs, El Paso and Colorado, for the week ending October 1881:

Bailey, Annie	Kearney, Mrs. Clara
Beard, W. H.	King, Eva
Bell, Marian	Maupin, John A.
Brannan, Emma	Mitchell, G. H.
Brown, Eliza	Morse, Mrs. Chas.
Brooks, M. M.	Murray, James C.
Cary, Frank	O'Brien, G. S.
Chesnut, Mrs. Wm.	Ogilvie, John S.
Charles, Dan	Parker, P. C.
Clark, Mary	Parker, Burt
De Witt, H. O.	Pennington, Ella
Edwards, Thomas	Randall, M. M.
Egan, N. R.	Smith, Wm. H.
Gaines, Jap	Smith, David
Gilchrist, Willie	Tippie, J. C.
Glover, I. M.	Thompson, J. P.
Gruver, Mrs. G. G.	Veatch, Harry C.
Hall, C. C.	Walker, Wm. J.
Irwin, Mary E.	Walker, Samuel
Jones, Petros	Walker, Samuel A.
Johnston, C. W.	Young, Nelson

Hopner, Barnard Mansfield, Pap. To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisements," and give date of this list. If not called for within 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter box.

E. I. PRICE, P.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—In this city, on Saturday, Oct. 8th, Morris Andrews.

DEATH.—In Colorado Springs, Oct. 10th, 1881, the Rev. Father Delahanty, aged 50 years and 4 months.

</

and names the following witnesses to
his continuous residence upon and culti-
vation of said tract, viz: J. H. Bealier, T. C.
Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulveriz-
ing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or special circulars furnished on
application. **DEERE, MANSON & CO.**
w-j-173 MARK L. BLUNT, Register. **Keosauqua City, Mo.**
w-j-173

He starts from home every morning on the elevated road down to his office. It is away up in the fifth story of Fort Street, a massive office building at Broadway and Wall street. He dictates letters to clerks, and shortly after noon he retires home to find. He generally closes his daily routine with a drive. He retains his study appearance, but although twenty years old, is still capable of running a victory campaign. However, he is never comfortable when called to preside over a meeting. Enough much of the diffidence which marks this public life has been removed by travel abroad. Formerly a cold chill ran down his back when he was called on for a speech. He now feels more easy in public assemblages. He certainly has had enough experience, and has become a graceful and pungent speaker. His speech to the press club of New

like jaws at it commenced tearing the flesh from the bones. He shrieked aloud in his horrible agony, and rolling over seized the huge brute by the throat with both hands. He fought fiercely but was like a child in the grasp of his immensely stronger antagonist. At last he lost consciousness. When he recovered his senses the bear had left him and summertime all his strength he crawled into the first settlement in which his cabin lay. He was torn and mangled in a most terrible manner, his intestines protruding from a gaping wound in his abdomen and the flesh at most completely torn from one arm. Death seemed inevitable, and nothing but a strong constitution and indomitable pluck could have carried him through his terrible sufferings. And it is, he is crippled for life, but is happy and cheerful, saying that Providence never bore him through all his sufferings to reserve him for a worse fate.

A French journalist, a master in drawing pen-and-ink sketches, gives the following details as regards the habits and weaknesses of the great artist. Rossi says he looks ten or fifteen years younger than he is, and is now in the fullness of his physical and intellectual power. Winter and summer he takes

Another of M. de Morny's mots was uttered in response to a question from little Prince Louis. "What, duke," said the child, "is the difference between an accident and a misfortune?" "If," returned M. de Morny, "your cousin, Prince Napoleon, fell into the Seine it would be an accident; if a brave water-man dashed in after him and pulled him out it would be a misfortune."

have shown by unmistakable signs. Nowhere are there more evidences of mourning than in the cottages and tenement-houses of the poor. The picture of Garfield—sometimes in his expression of highest vigor, sometimes worn and wasted features, and the pathetic words "At rest" beneath it—can be seen in almost every home of poverty in the city. The Catholic church, which is especially the

with most disease. The British consul-general at Jeddah has obtained a bottle of the water and sent it to South Kensington to be analyzed, and this is Dr. Frankland's report. The water is "of the most abominable character," sewage "several times more concentrated than London sewage," and containing 579 grains of solid matter per gallon. If the consul-general is certain of the identity of the water sent him, we need not be surprised that Mecca is the cholera center of Arabia, that the pilgrims diffuse cholera, or that in bad years not one pilgrim in three regains his home. The guardians of the well would, however, reject any suggestion for the purification of the well as blasphemous; and should the letter be read at Jeddah, the consul-general's popularity will recede to zero.

Mr. Dutton Cook, one of the most competent of English dramatic critics—best known perhaps, in this country from his amusing "Book of the Play,"—has gathered together a number of brief histrionic biographic sketches, which will shortly be published, in two volumes, as "Hours with the Players."

BAYARD DEPOSED.

And David Davis Elected President

Of the Senate by the Republicans.

Arthur Desires the Session Prolonged

Until After the Yorktown Celebration.

BAYARD'S FORBEARANCE.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Some democratic senators think Pendleton's action in withdrawing his motion to let the resolution electing Davis lie over, unwise. Had it been deferred until to-morrow Bayard would have had an opportunity to fill the vacancies in the committees. Under Edmunds' resolution adopted this morning he could have made a democrat chairman of foreign relations, and could have given the democrats a majority on the finance, military and judiciary committees and still have been able to provide for new senators on the interior committees. Other senators saw that Bayard would have been too delicate to take advantage of delay, knowing his tenure so brief. No more caucuses are called, and the senators all agree that the session will end in a few days.

THE REPUBLICANS' BURDEN.

The democrats have not had any intention of contending the committees with Davis. The republicans can take the entire organization of the senate and some are in favor of electing republicans to fill all offices. One source of trouble is the unwillingness of Davis to vote for either Gorham or Riddleberger, the republican nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms. Davis has said in the last several days that he would not vote for these men. The republicans don't know how to get rid of Gorham and Riddleberger. If they could do so and select candidates acceptable to Davis it is believed he would vote for the entire republican organization.

THE DEMOCRATS DISAPPOINTED.

There is apparently disappointment among the democratic senators at Senator Davis' election. They generally believed up to the last moment that he would not accept. Some criticize him pretty severely saying he has virtually abandoned his much boasted independent position. A democratic senator who generally reflects his party sentiment accurately says that Judge Davis' ambition was tempted by the possibility of reaching the presidential chair and that it overcame his usually good judgment.

THE SENATE AMUSED.

There was something in the election of Davis which much amused the senate. When Harris in the chair appointed Bayard just deposited after so short an incumbency, to escort Davis to the chair, a smile that had played over the senate broke into a moderate laugh. Davis joined in the laugh and was escorted to the chair in apparent good humor. After Davis returned thanks, Edmunds offered a motion thanking Bayard for the impartiality displayed by him as president. This seemed to strike the senate as a satire, and more laughter ensued. Edmunds saw that he had been misconstrued, and rebuked the senators and said he offered this motion in all sincerity and Mr. Bayard was entitled to thanks because he had occupied the chair at a time when partisan or partial rulings could have been made, and would have worked injustice. He insisted that Bayard had been fair in all things and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the cabinet, until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added that of course he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and would be pleased to have all the senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the senate take a recess of several days to attend the centennial, and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return.

As the original programme of the government's participation in the centennial and honors to the foreign visitors were contemplated by the cabinet and were partially arranged by them, the president wants to carry it out, and therefore he wants the cabinet together until after the centennial. He will make cabinet and continental nominations however immediately after the centennial, but the senate will not adjourn sine die until after the 25th.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

In the criminal court to-day Judge Cox announced that to-morrow morning's session would be taken up with the argument of Ingersoll, counsel for General Brady, on a motion to quash the information recently filed by the attorneys of the government against General Brady and others. Ingersoll desires to have the city after he has spoken. The hearing will be continued, said the judge, until next week, when Bliss, Brewster and others representing the government can be present.

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur ordered all departments closed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, so that employes may have an opportunity to participate in the reception of the French visitors.

THE THREE AND ONE-HALF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—If the amount of 34.8 received for payment does not reach five millions by the hour of closing the de-

partment on Monday bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency will be accepted for redemption on an order of subsequent receipt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Upton and chiefs of the bureau in the treasury department, called upon President Arthur yesterday.

Samuel C. Bruce was yesterday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of California.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Immediately after the reading of the journal a number of nominations were received from the president, including among others Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark S. Brewer, consul general to Berlin; Alexander Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, to Pictou; Arthur H. Harrison, of New Jersey, to Santander; Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, to Lagunera; Robert T. Holley, of Vermont, to Bahaduro; James W. Silver, of Indiana, to Cape Town; Henry S. Lasar, of Missouri, to Port Stanley; D. S. Alexander, of Indiana, fifth auditor of the treasury; Benj. P. Davis, of Massachusetts, deputy fourth auditor of the treasury; Jacob H. Ela, of New Hampshire, auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Robert F. Crowell, of Minnesota, deputy auditor of the treasury of the postoffice department; Henry A. Kennedy, of Maine, collector of customs at Waldoboro, Maine; Thomas M. Broadwater, of Mississippi, collector of customs at Vicksburg; Wm. G. Morris, of California, collector of customs at Alaska; Howard M. Kutchin, Wisconsin, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Wisconsin.

Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis president of the senate, which went over until to-morrow under the rules. Davis was in his seat and made no motion to object. It is now definitely known that he will accept and that his election will be accomplished by his omission to vote. The republicans had assurance of his acceptance before nominating him.

Lamar offered a resolution requesting the president to advise the senate whether any action had been taken by the government since the last session of the senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of the interoceanic canal. Tabled for future action.

Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted in the last session.

Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, finance, commerce, military affairs, judiciary, post offices and roads, and public lands, pensions and Indian affairs. He contended that the committees named were the only ones that would have any work during the special session.

Edmunds opposed the amendment. There were committees not provided for, which in his opinion would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the committee on privileges and elections as one which should be organized. There was on the table a petition presented by the senator from New Jersey, McPherson, said to seriously affect the right of the senators from New York to seats in this body. There was a committee on railroads which might have work to do. It was known from public reports that there had been an important officer suspended for some supposed failure of duty and by law it was required that such suspension should be reported to the senate. The committee on contingent expenses was also a necessary committee.

Garland stated he would modify his amendment so as to continue the committees on privileges and elections and contingent expenses. He thought it would then include all the committees necessary to organize at this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected; yeas 35, nays 37, Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone voting with the republicans.

The Edmunds resolution was then adopted: yeas 37, nays 35. Standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session, and the president pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancies which may exist.

As soon as the result was announced he offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, senator from Illinois, as president pro tem. of the senate.

Pendleton asked that the resolution lay over one day under the rules. So ordered.

An executive session followed.

At one p. m. the doors were reopened and the senate again met in open session.

Pendleton stated that upon reflection and consultation with the senators of his side of the chamber he had concluded to withdraw his objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution proposing the election of Senator Davis to be president pro tem.

The senate then proceeded considering the resolution.

Jones, of Florida, opposed the adoption of the resolution in a brief speech, taking the ground that the tenure of office pro tem. is during the absence of the vice-president of the United States.

A vote taken on Logan's resolution resulting in the adoption. Yeas 35, nays 34, Bayard and Davis, (Ills.) not voting. Chairman Harris then appointed Senators Bayard and Anthony a committee to escort the president pro tem. elect to the chair.

On taking the chair Davis made a brief speech saying the high honor conferred upon him came without any exertion on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he would have felt constrained to decline.

Kellogg's resolution calling for the papers in the case of Vincenzo Rebello was adopted and the resolution for striking medals in honor of James A. Garfield, late president of the United States, was referred to the committee on library.

Adjourned.

FOXHALL'S OWNER.

James R. Keene Speaks of the Great Racer.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The Herald says that if Keene and Lorillard imagine that the American people will ever be satisfied until Troquois and Foxhall meet on the American track they are the most mistaken couple on this terrestrial ball.

Keene was asked yesterday if he would run Foxhall again this season in England and replied: "I have not yet made up my mind. In the coming Cambridgeshire, which is only about half the distance of the Carrowitch, his weight is 112 pounds but as he has incurred the penalty by victory today of fourteen pounds rising the imports he will have to carry 128 pounds. I am at present dubious as to the advisability of starting him. No three-year-old has ever won the Cambridgeshire with anything approaching the weight Foxhall has to carry." Keene was asked if he would be afraid to pit Foxhall against Troquois and he said: "Not I. I should not be afraid as to the result if they met at equal weight over any distance."

The Herdies coaches did a good business yesterday. Messrs. Stevens & Rouse are daily expecting the coach which will be used on the Pike's Peak avenue route. It was shipped from Pittsburgh soon after the others, and the delay cannot be accounted for.

PARNELL ARRESTED.

The Famous Agitator Wait-ed Upon

At His Hotel and Shown Forster's Warrant.

He Submits Quietly and is Taken to Jail.

General Anxiety Felt in Ireland.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A Dublin special says: Parnell was arrested to-day at the Morrison hotel, previous to starting for the Kildare convention. Inspector Malone called this morning and sent up word to Parnell who was in bed, that he would like to see him. The hotel reporter returned word that he would be happy to see the inspector as soon as he was dressed. Soon after he sent for Malone, who, with Detective Sheridan, went up stairs. Parnell met him pleasantly, and asked: "Do you intend to arrest me?" "Yes," replied Malone, handing him a warrant still wet with Forster's signature, for the chief secretary only returned from London by the morning mail at 8 o'clock. Parnell then glanced over the warrant and said, "All right." He put on his hat and walked down stairs with the two policemen. A cab was waiting and the three entered. "Kilmainham prison," cried Malone to the driver, and they drove off with four other police in citizens' clothes in another carriage. On arriving at Kilmainham Parnell was at once assigned to a cell. There was no demonstration, as no one knew of the arrest before the parties concerned.

DUBLIN, October 13.—Parnell was arrested this morning at Kings Bridge railway station on his way to attend the Kildare convention. It is not yet ascertained with what offense he is charged.

Parnell was arrested on two warrants signed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, charging him with inciting the people, intimidating others from paying their just rent and with intimidating the tenants from taking benefit from the land act. Parnell was taken to Kilmainham jail.

DUBLIN, October 13.—The condition of things at noon shows an awful wave of indignation which gathers force as the moments fly and there is no telling when it may break out or what may be the consequences. The land league executive at this moment is sitting with John Dillon in the chair. The worst is being prepared for. It is rumored that the government will take military possession of the land league headquarters and proceed to the utmost extent of brute force to suppress the organization. "Alam bid deliberate and decisive action," one looked for from the men at the head. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no fears of the ultimate result.

GLADSTONE ANNOUNCES THE NEWS.

LONDON, October 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that there is no reason beyond idle gossip for the talk of division in the cabinet. The section of the cabinet which doubts the efficiency of the coercion never denied that circumstances may arise which would justify repression. The ministers who strove the hardest for the land act have the best right to make short work of violence and incitement.

Referring to the arrest of Parnell the Gazette says that what has been done was done unanimously. Gladstone was informed that the arrest had been accomplished after he arrived at Guild hall, and his announcement of the fact was received with uproarious cheering, the whole of the large assemblage of guests rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

THE PREMIER AT GUILD HALL.

LONDON, October 13.—Gladstone visited Guild hall to-day and received in a gold box an address voted by the corporation of London recording their high sense of his great services to his country and asking him to sit for a marble bust to be placed in Guild hall. Gladstone in reply to the address deplored the arrears of business in the house of commons in consequence of disloyalty to the house of men who had no pride in its traditions. When parliament had been rendered efficient he said reform in the London municipality would be undertaken.

In announcing the arrest of Parnell he said: "I have been informed that the first step has been taken towards the vindication of law and order by the arrest of a man who entirely from motives which I don't challenge or examine, has made himself prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law. We are not at issue with the people of Ireland. I firmly believe the majority of tenants in Ireland now with any moral force behind it, hence he makes war upon it. He presents arms to a majority of ideas which are invulnerable and immortal. No man who believes in the superiority of mind over brute matter can entertain a doubt respecting the final issue."

ADDRESS TO AMERICAN LEAGUERS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Patrick Ford has issued an address to the land leagues in America about the arrest of Parnell, in which he says that Irishmen must restrain their impulses, and that reason, not passion, should rule the hour. "Never did the land league have a better opportunity to manifest its moral power than now. Never did it become the duty of the Irish people to exhibit the virtues of self-possession, discipline and obedience to the land league more than now. Through enlightenment and organization the people will assuredly come into possession of the inheritance. Much has been accomplished looking to this end already. Gladstone himself openly consented to the land league is the only government in Ireland now with any moral force behind it, hence he makes war upon it. He presents arms to a majority of ideas which are invulnerable and immortal. No man who believes in the superiority of mind over brute matter can entertain a doubt respecting the final issue."

AMERICA'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

BOSTON, October 13.—P. A. Collins, president of the land league of the United States, immediately on receipt of the news of Parnell's arrest, sent the following cablegram to the executive in Dublin:

To Sexton, Land League, Dublin. Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder. Parnell in prison must be the strongest force. If the league is to continue the policy is to stand firm and keep cool. The British game has always been to crush agitation in Ireland by provoking civil war. Defeat it. Keep on

the old line. Be as patient as you have been bold. The American league will redouble its work and stand by you to the end.

(Signed) P. A. COLLINS.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, O., October 13.—Returns to-night indicate the election of twenty republican and thirteen democratic senators. Two districts included in the above returns are still in doubt, one being claimed by the republicans and the other conceded to the democrats. It is thought that the republicans will have from 30 to 35 majority in the house. Should official figures verify the above the republicans will have a larger majority in both branches of the general assembly than they had in the last body.

FATED KOKOMO.

The Town Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

KOKOMO, Col., October 13.—About half-past six this evening a fire started in the lamp room of the Summit House caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The flames spread with great rapidity until about 10 o'clock. Not one building of the main street and business portion of Kokomo remained standing. About eighty families are homeless and destitute. The loss is about \$400,000 at least; insurance very light. The fire department came over from Leadville, under the management of Superintendent Griffin. They crossed the continental divide a distance of 22 miles in 45 minutes, but were too late to give aid. There are not twenty houses left standing. Whisky is free and hundreds of men are now infuriated. Considerable excitement was caused by the fire when it reached the powder magazines, and terrific explosions occurred. The fire will probably smoulder for weeks.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LEADVILLE, Colo., October 13.—The town of Kokomo, in Summit county, has been reduced to ashes. The Herald gives the following details: The fire commenced in the Summit House, by the exploding of a lamp and communicating with coal oil cans. The fire spread rapidly, a north wind blowing at the time and the south end of the town was burned. The wind then changed and burned the north end of the town. The fire was stopped in that direction, by the tearing down of houses. The wind again veered to the west, and the fire burned everything in that direction. Four blocks were burned. About twenty houses are left in the town. The Kokomo bank, hotels, depot and the entire business portion is consumed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. No smelters were burned. The fire was still progressing at last reports.

LARGE EXCHANGES

For the First Week in October Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The exchanges for the first week of October are the largest ever recorded, in spite of the fact that the stock speculation contributed to the aggregate very much less than on many other occasions. Every town in the country shows an increase over the corresponding week last year. The following table shows the percentage of increase in detail:

New York	75.2
Boston	49.4
Philadelphia	41.3
Chicago	15.8
Cincinnati	16.9
St. Louis	54.8
Milwaukee	32.9
San Francisco	8.3
Pittsburgh	40.9
Cleveland	32.5
New Orleans	21.4
Providence	37.7
Portland	49.4
Kansas City	25.1
Indianapolis	27.6
New Haven	20.5
Worcester	17.5
Baltimore	20.7
Syracuse	22.0
Memphis	11.5

Referring to these wonderful figures the Public says that seventy years ago the value of all the property in this country was less than the recorded payments made in the single week ending October 8th, at the few cities here named. The enormous transactions at some of these cities naturally suggests the idea that a large part of the payments arise from speculation. The settlement of monthly contracts at the chief centers of the speculations evidently counts for much, but the legitimate quarter or half yearly payments of interest, dividends, rentals and the like undoubtedly swell the amount still more, and the volume of legitimate trade is indubitably very large, as the wholesale merchants of this and other cities are well aware. Moreover some idea of the magnitude of the speculative operations can be found from the recorded sales. Only \$30,000,000 would more than cover the nominal value of all the grain sold in this city last week. The contracts included about \$45,000,000 and would cover the nominal value of all cash and all option sales of cotton and \$10,000,000 more would cover the sales of petroleum and provisions and yet a great part of these transactions involved no payment of money except in deposit of margins. It is evident that the flood of speculation has risen dangerously high but it is also evident that the volume of legitimate trade is much larger than ever before.

THE WESTERN UNION MEETING.

New Directors Elected and the Yearly Report Read.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph company was held to-day. The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Norvin Green, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin D. Morgan, John Van Horne, A. B. Cornell, E. J. Sanford, Moses Taylor, Hugh J. Jewett, Frederick L. Ames, Augustus Schell, Harrison Durkee, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, James H. Banker, Robert Lenox Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin D. Worcester, William D. Bishop. These were all re-elected. The new members elected were as follows: C. P. Huntington, Salmon G. Simmons, E. Wiman, George J. Gould, Geo. D. Roberts, S. Sloan, Amasa Stone, Channemy M. Depew, James W. Clendenny, Cyrus W. Field. Over \$60,000,000 of stock was voted.

The following officers of the company were re-elected by the board of directors: President—Norvin Green; vice-presidents—Eckert, Van Horne, Schell, and Durkee. The annual report for the year ending June 30 last showed the receipts to be \$14,000,806. After providing for dividends, &c., a surplus of \$129,258 remained. The gross earnings of the company for the ensuing year are estimated to be \$15,000,000 and the net profits can scarcely fall below \$6,500,000. The earnings are now and have been for the first quarter last closed at a rate considerably above the figures named. T. T. Eckert was re-elected general manager.

THE FIRE FIEND

Attacks a Philadelphia Mill.

The Operatives Become Pan-ic Stricken,

And Meet Death on the Pavement.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—Charles H. Landerberger's mill, owned by Joseph Harvey, 1711 Randolph street, was burned to-night. The fire broke out about 9:45. The neighbors rushed to the building and saw the operatives at the windows on the third and fourth floors. They called to the girls not to jump, as ladders would be brought, but several sprang from the windows. The shrieks of the people in the building where escape was cut off, were heartrending. Most of them jumped to the sidewalk, and a few escaped by the elevator rope. It is believed that half of those injured will die. At least twenty persons were injured. One girl is reported killed outright by striking the iron steps. Some are thought to be buried in the ruins. The fire, it is supposed, originated from sparks from the electric light firing a lot of material on the second floor.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The fire at Landerberger's mill last night originated in the finishing room on the second floor and spread through the building with amazing rapidity. About forty-five hands, twelve of whom were girls, were at work on the floor. The majority were engaged in the spinning and weaving departments on the upper floor. The wooden stairways at either end of the building were soon ablaze. The bridge connecting the building with another mill was shut off from approach by fire-proof doors, and in the absence of any fire escape a panic instantly ensued among the men and women confined within the building. They rushed to the windows and called frantically to the crowd below to save them. It was proposed by the crowd to form in the street and catch the men and girls as they leaped out, but before anything could be done a young woman leaped from the fifth story. It seemed that every bone in her body was broken, for she never spoke or breathed after striking the pavement. After this the imprisoned people seemed to become frenzied and though the crowd outside sought to encourage them by shouting that help would shortly be there, they began to jump from the windows like sheep. When the firemen were able to enter the building they found on the third floor the bodies of two females burned almost to a crisp, and a man badly scorched and dead. Before they could search further the fourth floor with its heavy machinery came crashing through and they barely escaped with their lives. The firemen were compelled to desist from their labors because the floors had gone through to the ground, and machinery, charred wood and what remained of the unfortunate operatives, ten or twelve, were mingled together in an unrecognizable mass, which was seething and sending out columns of steam as the cold water was poured upon it.

The following is a list of the victims as far as can be ascertained:

Dead—Annie Brady, Mary Kelly, Henry Morgan, and an unknown girl who died at the hospital, two unknown girls aged about 13 and 18 respectively, and an unknown German, dead at the morgue.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

E. Brooks Chosen Chairman—The Platform Adopted.

ALBANY, October 12.—The convention was called to order at 10:25, and the committee on contested seats reported, when a decision in favor of the New York county democracy was announced. There was some cheering. The report was unanimously carried. Honorable E. Brooks was unanimously chosen permanent chairman and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of the address the secretary read the resolutions. The platform adopted readlines fidelity to the democratic principles as set forth by the national convention, and denounces the fraud of 1876, whereby the people were defrauded of the fruits of their victory. It declares that reform is still necessary, that the continued disclosures of new plundering of the people's funds by inner rings in the treasury, postoffice and interior departments demonstrate that reform is more than ever a necessity and demands a thorough investigation of these frauds. The assassination of the late president is deplored in all its public and private aspects, and heartfelt sympathy for his family is expressed.

The platform favors hard money, denounces the republican support of the repudiation parties in Virginia, Minnesota, Mississippi and other states. The republican legislature of New York is also denounced for its corruption and dishonesty.

The resolution was adopted without dissent and the nominations were proceeded with.

Brooks in his address deplored the death of Garfield at the hand of an assassin. He referred feelingly to the death of the president.

Referring to the election of 1876, he said: "It becomes the democratic voters of this state neither to forget the past nor to forget the offense which practically disfranchised two states and thousands of American citizens in order to make a man president who had received neither the constitutional vote nor the first election." Brooks spoke in advocacy of honest elections, honest officials, honest money, free ships and tariff for the revenue, affording liberal protection to every great interest. He denounced the greed of corporations.

The following ticket was nominated: For secretary of state, Wm. Furcell; for comptroller Geo. H. Lapham; for attorney general, R. A. Parmer; for treasurer, Robt. A. May; well; for state engineer, Thomas Eversted; for judge of the court of appeals, ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker. After the usual vote of thanks the convention adjourned sine die.

COMMENTS BY THE NEW YORK PRESS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—John Kelly's "house" has put the Herald in an extravagant humor. It says: "The history of the state does not contain a record of a more respectable day's work than was done at Albany yesterday. Besides disposing of Kelly

the remainder of the business of the convention also is respectable. It put strong nominations on a strong platform in comparison with the republican nominations. In reference to the condition of the canal board every impartial advocate of maintaining and developing the state's water way cannot avoid the recognition of the superior claims of the democratic ticket nominations.

THE STAG.

John Kelly's organ, says: The scenes enacted at Albany, both in the committee room and in the packed convention itself, show the democracy of the whole nation to what a depth of degradation, imbecility and shame the party once so powerful and glorious and honored has sunk.

THE SUN.

gives a languid assent to the ticket and platform, and says the party must go into the contest prepared to meet the whole strength of the republicans.

THE TIMES.

says: There are certain to be two sets of democratic candidates for all the important offices to be filled in this city this fall and the chances of electing good men are more than usually favorable. The Times strongly hints that a citizens organization may be desirable and warns the "regular republican agencies" that their nominations have need to maintain a much higher standard of fitness than usual to meet the public demand and expectations.

The Tribune says: Taken as a whole the ticket is not strong. It is clumsily arranged geographically, three of the candidates living in the same section in the western part of the state. There is not a single name upon the ticket that will arouse the enthusiasm of the democratic masses.

The World says that in every particular, from the exclusion of the halls to the choice of the ticket, the convention has vindicated itself as a convention of the democratic masses, and its action has been remarkably free from the taint of bossism.

Santa Fe Items.

SANTA FE, N. M., October 13.—The New Mexican's San Marcial special, dated yesterday, says Joe Wells, a teamster at Fort Craig, last night becoming enraged at a man named Riely, because the latter refused to lend him \$5 to gamble with, struck Riely in the back of the head with a bottle, inflicting an ugly wound. This morning the parties met again and resumed the quarrel. Wells threatened to kill Riely and the latter immediately shot him putting a ball through his body. From the effects of which he died this evening. Riely is held in custody by the military at Fort Craig.

A brakeman named Gass this evening while attempting to board a freight train at San Antonio, missed his footing and was violently thrown to the ground, sustaining a severe injury to his hips, and it is feared that he is hurt internally.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 11.
Silver bars, 1.12 1/2.
Money, 3/4.
Governments, strong.
Stocks closed firm.
The following are the quotations:
BONDS.
United States 4s, 115 1/2; Northern Pacific, 37 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 109 1/2; Texas Pacific, 99 1/2; M. & K. T., 99 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 99 1/2; P. & O. Reading, 75; New York Central, 138 1/2; Ohio & Mississippi, 43; Erie, 44 1/2; C. & R. L. & P., 43; C. & B. & O., 15 1/2; Michigan Central, 38 1/2; C. & N. W., 125 1/2; D. & W., 23; C. M. & St. P., 108 1/2; L. & N., 39 1/2; D. & R. G., 8 1/2; Canada Southern, 38; Wabash, 24 1/2; Panama (preferred), 29; Pacific Mail, 49 1/2; U. S. Ex. Co., 140; W. U. Tel. Co., 86 1/2; A. M. Ex. Co., 90; Am. Union Tel. Co., 70 1/2; U. S. S. P. & P., 66; Central Pacific, 111 1/2.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 115 1/2; Hannibal & St. Joe, 77; Central Pacific, 111 1/2; Lake Shore, 109 1/2; Northern Pacific, 37 1/2; Jersey Central, 39 1/2; Texas Pacific, 99 1/2; M. & K. T., 99 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 99 1/2; P. & O. Reading, 75; New York Central, 138 1/2; Ohio & Mississippi, 43; Erie, 44 1/2; C. & R. L. & P., 43; C. & B. & O., 15 1/2; Michigan Central, 38 1/2; C. & N. W., 125 1/2; D. & W., 23; C. M. & St. P., 108 1/2; L. & N., 39 1/2; D. & R. G., 8 1/2; Canada Southern, 38; Wabash, 24 1/2; Panama (preferred), 29; Pacific Mail, 49 1/2; U. S. Ex. Co., 140; W. U. Tel. Co., 86 1/2; A. M. Ex. Co., 90; Am. Union Tel. Co., 70 1/2; U. S. S. P. & P.,

The News-Democrat complains that the mails are not properly managed.

At a late hour no report from the Ohio elections was received. It is expected that the Western Union will be able, however, to get us news ahead of the mail.

The Democrat-News of Gunnison is a democratic paper which is conducting a very able canvass in behalf its candidates. It is doing this without the use of slander and abuse.

We publish on this page an editorial review of President Garfield's case from the Medical News. As this is the highest medical authority in the country, it will be read with interest.

Mr. Tilden still poses before the country. In a letter written October 3d, he speaks of his reform labors and his sacrifices for the public weal. His cant grows with his increasing years.

The Leadville Herald thinks Mr. Conkling "can be great if he will, but by continually pressing himself forward upon an unwilling party he only exhibits the weaknesses common to humanity." The Herald occasionally sees things as they are.

There never was so much building going on in the state as now. Our hardware merchants find it impossible to get a sufficient quantity of nails to meet the demand. Yesterday it was found impossible to buy in the state any quantity of tennypenny nails.

The Denver Republican published an interesting statement showing that there are \$7,283,571.26 on deposit in Denver banks. This suggests the question why was not this assessed, especially as the loans and discounts of these banks were only half the deposits.

Murat Halstead has excited considerable envy among stalwart editors because he was the first to have a confidential interview with President Arthur. These papers don't realize as yet that President Arthur is not at the head of a faction of a party but the country.

The statement of the Western National Bank, of South Pueblo, for October first shows the remarkable prosperity of that city. This bank began business August 15. As a result of this six weeks' business, the statement of October first showed deposits amounting to \$193,000.

On Sunday last Mr. Rothacker in the Tribune began a series of articles on eminent journalists. The first article was on Henry Watterson and was as brilliant as its subject. Mr. Rothacker is by far the most brilliant writer on the press of Colorado, and shows his ability to better advantage in articles like the above than in the daily routine of editorial work. These articles will be a feature of the Sunday Tribunes. Others are to follow on Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and others. Such articles will give Mr. Rothacker a high reputation in the East as well as in Colorado.

It is a settled fact that Secretary Windom will go back to the senate. Senator Edgerton who was appointed as Windom's successor is an old and faithful friend of Windom. He notified Windom immediately after the shooting of Garfield that he should resign and that he (Windom) should go back to the senate, as he could best serve his state. Windom asked that the matter rest for a while. After Garfield's death Edgerton renewed his proposition and it was favorably received. Mr. Windom may remain in the cabinet until December, but will probably then return to the senate by appointment of the governor and on the meeting of the legislature will be regularly elected.

After all the predictions that the friends of Mr. Conkling proposed to bully the republican convention of New York city, the convention went through its business without a hitch or more than the ordinary exhibition of factional prejudice. This is the usual value of political predictions based upon factional rancor.—(Leadville Herald.)

The predictions were not verified because Mr. Conkling's friends were in the minority. There is no question about what they would have done had they been in the majority. The conventions since 1871 all show that Mr. Conkling has never failed to use any power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exercise power which they did not possess.

The remarkable letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Garfield, accepting the position of secretary of state, has attracted very general attention. It has raised Mr. Blaine still higher in the estimation of the masses, because of the generous and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Garfield. There has been considerable speculation as to the manner in which it became public. The Philadelphia Press, which made the letter public, gives the following explanation:

"In January last a gentleman of some political prominence in the western part of this state visited Mentor, and was discussing with the president-elect the probable composition of his cabinet. The only member then definitely settled upon was Blaine for secretary of state. The president-elect gave to the gentleman a copy of Blaine's letter accepting the tender of the state department, which he had previously read to him. The gentleman to whom the copy was given thinks he violates no confidence in permitting its publication."

The efforts to cry down Mr. Blaine by stalwart organs will hardly be successful. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine, more than any other republican leader, has the confidence and love of the republican party. General Grant, unwisely, has joined in the crusade against Mr. Blaine. The following statement of the result of the first ballot in the Chicago convention of the states which elected republican electors in November, shows the relative standing of the candidates:

Blaine	190
Grant	123
Sherman	46
Edmunds	35
Washburn	32
Windom	19

Total 428
This shows that Mr. Blaine has to an eminent degree the confidence of his party. His strength was largely in republican states, while Grant's was mainly in democratic states. Mr. Arthur cannot ignore him or his friends without ignoring a large part of the republican party, which he is not likely to do.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election in Ohio is now known. Governor Foster is re-elected by a reduced majority and a republican legislature is elected. This result is highly satisfactory as this is the first year in which the republicans are usually defeated. The election for governor always occurs on the uneven years. The elections have gone half of the time republican and half of the time democratic. This was the democratic turn. The republicans have usually carried the elections for the year before the presidential contest as in 1871, 1875 and 1879. In the two latter years the contest was extremely close but the republicans won. The election the year following the presidential election has usually been dull and the democrats have won as in 1873 when Allen was elected, and 1877 when Bishop was elected. This was therefore their turn. The fact that the republicans have carried Ohio this year places it in the list of surely republican states. The republican party has now carried Ohio for four successive years, and has been defeated only once in seven years. This is the best seven years' record the republican party has had in Ohio. The chances for the election of the democratic candidate were unusually good, as the republicans had not only to contend with indifference, but with the prohibition and liquor interests. The election of the legislature has no special significance as no United States senator will be elected by it. The next vacancy will be that of Senator Pendleton, which will occur March 4, 1885. In 1883 the legislature will be elected which elects his successor. The only advantage the democracy would have by carrying the legislature would be the opportunity to re-district the state so that more democratic representatives could be elected to congress. This was done in 1877-78, so that the republicans, though carrying the state, had only eight of the twelve representatives. This cannot be done this year.

The results in Iowa are always monotonous. In 1878 the greenbackers elected two candidates to congress, but this is the only reverse the party has had in years. The republicans seem to have done better than usual. Gains were made in the legislature and the republicans have 50,000 majority. This is a greater majority than the party has had since 1876. The elections therefore indicate the republicans are not only holding their own but gaining.

JOSEPH GILBERT HOLLAND

Doctor Holland, as he was generally known, died suddenly in New York yesterday. The announcement will be received with regret by the literary world, of which he was for so long a conspicuous member, and with sincere sorrow by those who were personally acquainted with him.

Doctor Holland was essentially and purely a literary man. At the beginning of his life he was tempted to follow a professional life, but after three years of medical practice he entered upon a literary career, and to the day of his death continued his literary and editorial duties. We publish elsewhere a brief history of his life, and mention a few of the very many works of which he was the author. These novels, histories, and poems show him to have been a versatile writer, and the fact that from his literary labors he acquired an independent fortune, proves him to have been a popular author as well. There was that about his writings, and especially his poems which caught the popular fancy and gained for the author a wide popularity. There has always been a demand for his works, and whatever fault may be found with his literary style, and however much the subject matter may be criticised Dr. Holland will still be remembered as one who wrote successfully and who had at the time of his death more admirers and more followers than many another writer who produced works far superior to his both in literary style and intrinsic worth. It has often been considered remarkable that Doctor Holland should enjoy such universal popularity when there was so much in his writings to criticise, but it was because he was possessed in an eminent degree of that rare power of tickling the popular fancy that he became and continued to be an editor, poet, novelist and lecturer with a large and enthusiastic following.

For the past ten years Dr. Holland has been the editor of Scribner's Magazine. In this field he has been popular and successful, and with the aid of his liberal partner and collaborer, Roswell Smith, brought the magazine prominently forward and has given it a place in the literary and artistic world which it could not have reached had there not been in its editor some literary force and ability. Although surrounded by distinguished assistants who have done much to gain for Scribner's present position, still Doctor Holland was the real and actual head and deserves full praise for the labors he performed and the ends he accomplished. In his editorial contributions to the Magazine he was at all times a conscientious writer upon the topics of the day, and especially in the cause of temperance, and in favor of what was true, honest and manly. For political purity, against shams and conceits, his pen was always active and through all the articles ran evidences that the writer himself was a man who believed in and practiced what he thought.

And this was true. In private life Doctor Holland was what he wanted others to be, temperate, honest, manly and lovable. Whoever has stood in his presence, and has conversed with him could not help being impressed with the fact that he was a good man. This may be considered praise enough; he helped others to be so too. He advised the young, and encouraged them, and many an aspirant for literary fame has gone from Doctor Holland's office convinced that there was no cant in the nature of the successful man who had talked with him concerning the duties of life. It is not unlikely that one of the great reasons why Doctor Holland has been so successful is that he wrote as he felt, and that the public recognized the fact. His novels,

perhaps, may be criticised as having too much of almost impossible goodness in their heroes and heroines, but the writer was earnest in desiring a higher standard of morality in society, and may be excused for painting his characters too strongly, when it is remembered that he himself lived up to his high ideas. His words will be missed and so will his example.

Matthew Vassar, who died recently, bequeathed \$80,000 to Vassar college with two professorships, with the condition that the chairs must be occupied by male instructors. May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, Indiana, grows very indignant, and calls the bequest an \$80,000 sneer. She thinks that it should be declined, as it is a reflection on the intellectual capacity of woman. She calls on the women of America to give \$80,000 to take the place of this bequest. This is simply silly. It would be much better to use the second \$80,000 for two more professorships, and add the proviso that they must be filled only by women. This will not be regarded by men as an \$80,000 sneer, and will increase the efficiency of a college for the education of women. It is a bad policy to affix conditions to bequests, as it encourages the foundation. It is intended to help, but it is still worse policy to reject the gifts. We presume Miss or Mrs. Sewell will admit that men can be found who will fill these chairs as well as women, and if so the efficiency of this institution is not impaired by the provision, which should be the real question to consider. As to the sneer, it is unfortunate that so many women should go around with chips on their shoulders asking for an insult. A provision of the charter of Brown university is that its president shall be a Baptist minister. This does not imply that an Episcopal minister, or a man not a minister, may not fill the position as well. It is simply the idea of the founder. The Congregationalists, Episcopallians and Quakers, who attend that college in large numbers, do not feel insulted. There is also no reason for a woman to be insulted by this condition of Matthew Vassar's bequest. Such appeals as Miss or Mrs. Sewell's bring into disrepute the whole subject of women's suffrage and reforms of various kinds.

The expulsion of Dr. Thomas from the Methodist ministry is exciting a good deal of comment. It is thought to indicate bigotry, narrowness, etc. But this is a mistake. The church does not affirm that Dr. Thomas is not a Christian, but simply that he should not be minister in the church if he did not preach its doctrines. This is only reasonable. Unless the church did this, it should give up its creed. It would stultify itself, if it were to send out a teacher commissioned as an ordained representative of its church organization who should teach contrary to its creed. Dr. Thomas, when he found his belief contrary to that of his church, should have settled the matter at once by withdrawing from the organization and uniting with another more in sympathy with his views. This would have prevented all schism and is the dignified course for any man to take. It is not likely that the republican party would send out democratic stump speakers in a campaign, and there is no more reason in a church sending out teachers who preach doctrines contrary to its creed.

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the whole American export of manufactured goods to Asia, Africa and Australia amounted to \$4,750,000,000, while the English exports to those countries amounted to \$77,000,000,000. (Cheers.) The trade of France and America together did not beat the English. Although both enjoyed protection, England beat them in all neutral markets. Mr. Gladstone said: "So long as America adheres to protection our commercial supremacy will be secure."—[Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds.]

The last sentence expresses the general sentiment of the wiser English statesmen. They know England is stronger commercially because the United States has a protective tariff. It is true that a free trade tariff would give a larger market for English manufactures in this country. But it would make America a competitor for trade in the neutral countries in Asia and South America, and thus injure British commerce more than it would benefit it. Nothing but the wall protection has built prevents us from obtaining to a large extent the trade of Asia and South America which naturally belongs to us, but which England possesses.

Peter Becker obtained the democratic nomination for sheriff in Lake county on Tuesday. This news will be received with pleasure by his friends here. Mr. Becker was twice elected sheriff of this county as a democrat, though the county was republican, which shows the esteem in which he was held here. He was a brave, honest officer. If there is any failure to elect the entire republican ticket in Lake this fall, we trust that Mr. Becker will get in.

The term of Senator Bayard was short, lasting only three days. The election of David Davis will be considered a republican victory, though Mr. Davis acted with the democracy last spring. The change is of no practical help to the republican party and no injury to the democratic party. It is barely possible that it will identify Mr. Davis more closely with the republican party. The election of Mr. Davis was a cute trick, but not a great one.

The only unfortunate thing about the arrest of Parnell is that it is likely to make a martyr of a scheming politician. It has raised him in the estimate of the Irish people who should despise him.

Senator Bayard can pleasantly remember that the American people looked with considerable complacency on his occupancy of the president's chair in the senate.

No partisan will now threaten the life of the president. In the succession of Mr. Davis no party has anything to gain or lose.

It is said that Queen Victoria's maids of honor average fifty years of age.

Senator Davis will give weight to the proceedings in the senate.

Senator Edmunds brought us through all right.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

The dispatches from Ireland this morning are such as to warrant the belief that grave troubles are in store for that country. Parnell has been arrested on the general charge of creating disturbances and has been taken to jail. His arrest is an indirect, and indeed is almost a direct blow at the land league of which he is the head. The government must have intended to take decisive action against the league, and has probably all the necessary plans laid to deal with it severely, or it would not have made the arrest. It must have known that by laying violent hands on so important a person as Parnell much excitement would be caused throughout Ireland, and that it would be necessary to meet the outbreak with severe and prompt measures.

The Irish question has now taken a new phase. It is one which must be dealt with without gloves. Debates in parliament concerning it are at an end, and it must be solved in other ways. Those who imagined that the passage of the land act would settle it, and who looked to that measure as something which would work radical changes in Irish society will be disappointed. The land leaguers have been successful in obtaining the indirect means of stirring up social disorders and the English government finds itself in a position where it must act quickly and decisively. The country is ripe for open revolution and the long half-expressed desires for change and for home government for Ireland are likely at this time to find free expression in desperate and determined acts.

The feeling among the majority of people in Ireland is in favor of having all bonds severed which connect their country with England. The agitators, either for unselfish love for Ireland or to gratify personal ambition, have done all in their power to keep this desire alive, and have by their words sought to fan it into light whenever it was in danger of dying out. Parnell and his followers have spoken on every opportunity which presented itself concerning the wrongs which they believe, or pretend to believe are suffered by their countrymen. They have been satisfied with nothing that did not look to independence, and have so worked upon public opinions and individual passions that the people will be very ready to believe that in the arrest of Parnell the English government has only given one more indication that it proposes to continue its hold upon Ireland and its policy of what the Irish call tyrannical oppression.

In view of what has already happened, the belief will be strengthened that Ireland will not rest until she gains her much-desired independence. So far all relief measures have had a temporary effect. The land act was the most generous relief that England had ever given. It corrected many abuses, and by restricting the powers of the landlord and by giving the tenants many privileges never enjoyed before was an act which the Irish might well have received with satisfaction. Under it they might have enjoyed a fair degree of it not a great degree of prosperity. It was indeed so liberally that many would have gladly enjoyed its provisions, had the agitators ceased their revolutionary and disturbing speeches. But these men want much more than they have ever yet received. They know that even this relief would not have been granted, had they not agitated the question of Ireland's needs. The liberality of Gladstone only encouraged them to demand more from him. They continued their complaints, and led their followers to believe that disorders, agitation and defiance would secure for them national independence. Just so long as the people believe there is this possibility, just so long will they overlook all relief measures, and be satisfied with nothing short of what they ask for.

We do not mean to say that wise legislation cannot reconcile Ireland to remaining part of the British empire. The experiment has not been really tried. Such fragmentary remedies for wrongs, as have been given by parliament, have been wrung from the English people by agitation and not granted from a sense of justice. Only such relief has been given as would quiet agitation. The last land act was generous, but the Irish people was not in a condition to receive it properly. It was just, but not just enough to wipe out five centuries of wrong; it was friendly, but not friendly enough to destroy the prejudices of fifteen generations. The English people have been tardy in doing justice to Ireland, and the Irish people will be tardy in accepting justice. The two people are in such a condition now, that friendly acts do not pass for their full value. The fault is England's in the beginning because real cause has been given for Irish prejudice and no proper effort made to remove Irish ignorance. This does not justify any of the recent foolish acts of the Irish people under the lead of demagogues. It only explains how a naturally brave and generous people has been made the tool of unscrupulous demagogues.

Wiser statesmanship may prevent these periodic revolutions and may eventually bind Ireland as closely to the English people as the Scotch are. But there must be some assimilation. Many things must be taken into account in bringing this about. The Irish people have a different religion. They are poor and ignorant. They do not travel and are as far from England as though living in America. The civilizing agents that have been actively working on the social and political condition of England, have been almost foreign to Ireland. For these reasons there are few points of sympathy between the two people and they have been drifting from each other. Something should be done to assimilate the ideas, hopes, and life of the two people. England can no more maintain her hold on the Irish people by simple force of arms, than Turkey can on the Slavs and Greeks. The Irish must feel that they are a part of the great British empire and not a subjugated province under it. If there shall be some attempt to settle this Irish question in this way, then we may expect to see Irish prejudice fade away, her ideas of independence given up, and her national life and patriotism merged into that of the British empire.

The Capital Question.

San Juan Prospector.
The time is drawing near when the question as to the removal or permanent location of the state capital at Denver will be decided. That Denver, through her organs, has failed to recognize, or properly appreciate, until very recently, the merits or the importance of the country south of the Divide, has been a well-attested fact. That the city is not located near the geographical center of the state is another fact, but it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the result of the election. No point outside of the present capital city can hope to secure the united efforts of those who desire the removal, and the consequence will be but a few scattering votes for various points south, and the majority will go to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Leadville, with numerous smaller points, are already making strenuous efforts, and each town and vicinity voting for its favorite point will only aid in assuring the permanency of the present location. The Prospector has watched the action of the question with no small degree of interest, and, as was suggested in these columns some years since, still claims that the proper thing to do is to divide the state. Let Denver remain the capital of Colorado—that portion north of the Divide—and let a new state be formed embracing all of the country south and in the present boundary of the state. There is an abundance of territory, and two good-sized cities would be found, having an area larger than any one of the New England states. The country is geographically divided, and so long as Denver remains the capital and the boundary of the state remains the same, the impression will prevail that Denver is Colorado, and that about all of the country worth noticing lies northwest of the Queen City. It is a noteworthy fact that the business of any state will gravitate towards the capital, other things being equal, and for a mining state with new projects requiring development, it becomes necessary that all portions are well represented. This has certainly never been accorded the San Juan country, until the capital question was agitated, by the press and people of Denver. This is a fact that cannot be denied, and is one of the reasons why many will vote against Denver, and the main reason the Prospector has for declaring that, with this feeling, the state should be divided. The time may not have arrived, but it will come when there will be a loud clamor for a division of this commonwealth, and instead of removing the capital we shall vote for a division of the state.

Petered Out San Juan.

Sold Muldoon.
The revised edition teaches us that when one eye is blacked to turn the other for like treatment, this mode of revenge might have gratified the animosities of those blessed old apostles who divided their time between making mashes and angling for miracles. But when "Petered out San Juan" gets a black eye she most generally always sometimes devotes the unblacked eye to the glorious work of getting even. Dandenver.

Cheek.

Leadville Chronicle.
It seems like the ultimatum of editorial cheek for one of our exchanges to steal the main body of his capital leader from a circular used by the Colorado Springs committee and then wind up his article by advocating Denver for the location of the capital.

The following letter from Mr. Bliss is of interest, both because of his personal relations to President Arthur and his connection with the prosecution of the Star route frauds:

"To the Editor of the Sun:
"Sir—It seems to me I am made of late to occupy too much space in the newspapers. As the remarks are, for a wonder, generally complimentary, you will perhaps permit me to say two things, in the hope that I may relieve your columns in the future.
"First—The papers are naming me as a possible occupant of all sorts of offices. For some of them my training and habits of mind render me conspicuously unfit. Let me say, once for all, that I have no aspirations outside of my office, and that I can not foresee any contingency in which I shall ask or accept any office under the administration of President Arthur. I have been too long the friend of the president, and too sincerely his friend, to wish him—in my behalf, at least—to expose himself to even a suspicion of providing for a personal friend at public expense, especially as that friend isn't in want of anything.
"Secondly—Apparently because everything is not done at once in the star route cases by counsel who were retained only fifteen days ago, it is suggested that there is an intention to protect some one. There is no such intention. Before I accepted a retainer I received the strongest assurances that there was no disposition to protect any guilty person. If any one believes that Chester A. Arthur will either directly or indirectly interfere to prevent the ends of justice from being accomplished, he doesn't know him; and if any one believes I propose to let up on any seemingly guilty man, unless he can be of use in convicting some one bigger or more guilty than himself, I am vain enough to think he doesn't know me. I propose, so far as in my power, that every one shall have a fair trial, but that there be a trial in every case where I counsel believe there is sufficient evidence of guilt.
"To relieve the specific anxiety of the world and others, let me add that the facts in the case of ex-Senator Dorsey have been gathered under the supervision of Mr. James and Mr. MacVeigh during months of faithful labor. The result is now in the hands of counsel, that they may reduce the charges to legal form; and as speedily as possible—I think within two or three weeks—the formal steps necessary to procure a submission of the case to a jury will be completed. Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BLISS."

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Dr. Bliss' Report of His Case.
The Medical Record of the 8th instant will publish a full review of the case of the late President Garfield, by Dr. D. W. Bliss, and by the courtesy of that journal we are enabled to give the following extracts from it:
After describing the events immediately following the shooting, Dr. Bliss proceeds to give the result of the formal consultation with Drs. Agnew and Hamilton on the Fourth of July. He says:
"They individually examined the wound with great care. These examinations consisted in the introduction, in different directions, of probes, flexible bougies, in order, if possible, to determine the course of the ball. With the evidences developed by this personal examination, together with the complete history of the shooting of the president, and the progress of the symptoms for the first forty-seven hours, they proceeded to discuss the possible course of the ball and organs involved, viz., whether it passed directly forward into or through the liver, or was deflected backward at a right angle so as to involve the spinal column, or downward behind the peritoneum toward the pelvic cavity. Carefully weighing all the evidences, the more prominent symptoms upon which the diagnosis was based are presented in the following order: The relative position of the assassin to the president at the time of the shooting, the direction of the ball through the tissues, so far as safe exploration could determine, gradual subsidence of modification of pain and hyperaesthesia of the feet and scrotum; the repeated unsuccessful efforts to pass a probe or flexible instrument more than one-

half inch in any direction beyond the fractured rib, a distance of about two inches. The fact also was considered that explorations had twice been made by the finger—one by myself soon after I reached the injured president, and subsequently by Surgeon-General Wales of the navy, on the occasion of the consultation of the evening of July 2; and in each instance it was found impossible to successfully explore by that means beyond the inner border of the fractured rib so as to determine, with accuracy, the course of the ball, or even the condition of the tissues indicated by the end of the finger. Nor did they underestimate the significance of the profound shock, nor the unusual period of collapse which followed and seemed to point to extensive lesion of important viscera. However, that the kidneys, intestines, and peritoneum were not immediately involved, was made patent by the unrestrained passage of normal urine at proper intervals, the spontaneous movement from the bowels of natural faeces, the frequent discharge of flatus, and the absence of other symptoms of peritonitis. With all these facts before them it was impossible to determine positively the course taken by the ball. The indications pointed to a downward course of the ball into the pelvic cavity. Upon careful consideration of the foregoing facts and of the opinions expressed by the distinguished counsel, we were inclined to recede from the opinion at first adopted regarding the supposed passage of the ball through the liver. The propriety of making extensive incisions and dissections so as to explore the fractured ribs and remove as much as might be necessary to reveal the true course of the ball, was duly considered. But the opinion was maintained that the favorable progress of the president thus far did not warrant any interference, and further, such an operation would seriously complicate the case and diminish the prospects of recovery. The facts revealed by the autopsy confirm the wisdom of the course pursued. With this view all the surgeons concurred."

After continuing a history of the treatment of the patient up to the time of his death, Dr. Bliss says:

"I desire to say, in a brief review of the leading facts as to the general conduct of the case, that it has been apparent to the medical reader that my prognosis was favorable, and notwithstanding the numerous and successful terminations. It is but justice to myself to state that my prognosis was based on a lesion of minor importance. Had our diagnosis been correct, modern surgery should have conducted the case to a successful termination. I believe the medical profession, whom I address, will bear me out that the prognosis was correct of the diagnosis had been also correct. I was not always able, during the progress of the case, to account for many of the more profound symptoms, and yet could not succeed in learning of any more extensive or complicated lesions than were first suspected. I desire to make the inquiry whether more extensive explorations could have been safely made, or whether the condition presented—a knowledge of the relative position of the patient to the assassin, the character of the missile and the condition of the lesion and symptoms which followed—would have directed the investigation toward the actual track and lodgment of the ball, the track of the ball presenting a course of entrance downward and forward to the point of impingement, the liver preserved, and being then deflected to the left at almost a right angle, passing behind the kidney, perforating the intervertebral cartilage and first lumbar vertebra anterior and to the left of the kidney, and finding its lodgment below the left extremity of the pancreas, wounding in its track the splenic artery. I would ask if any known instrument or means of exploration has ever been presented to the profession capable of tracing before the death of said patient the course of this bullet? Also whether the conditions could have been improved or mitigated, or his life preserved longer by any other line of treatment; whether, in view of the facts, modern conservative surgery could offer anything more for the comfort or recovery of the illustrious patient."

"It is proper to state, in conclusion, that most approved antiseptic dressings were used during the entire progress of the case."

Swiss Mountains.

Correspondent Daily News.
The admiration of mountain scenery is of modern growth. As with women, so is the standard of beauty in regard to scenery very conventional. The other day I was reading an old German book of travels. The author—a baron—describes his tour through Europe. When he comes to his travels over the Alps, he says: "I threw myself back in my carriage and drew all the blinds, in order not to be rendered melancholy by the sight of the dismal and dreary rocks and the horrid solitudes through which I was passing." These rocks are the Swiss mountains over which we now go into raptures. It must, however, be confessed that there is a singular sameness in mountain scenery. One valley is like another, one high mountain is the same as any other mountain, one pine wood is like any other of all other pine woods; and as a cascade is only water falling from a height, to see one is to see all, while every glacier is nothing more than a heap of dirty snow, over which one laboriously stumbles with an occasional glance down a hole, the sides of which are made of ice. St. Moritz itself, stripped of its surroundings, is as ugly a place as can be imagined. On a ride overlooking the smallest of the valley lakes is the Kulm hotel, and around it are numerous pensions. Below this in the swampy plain are the Kurhaus and the other large hotels. Before the Kurhaus is an expanse of dust, yellow grass, and stunted firs, which is called a garden, in which morning and evening a small band plays the very worst I ever heard, not excepting the German artists that make day hideous in London. If the visitor were confined to St. Moritz, he would in a few days commit suicide. When he has looked again and again at the little shops until he knows everything that is exposed for sale by heart, when he has drunk glass after glass of water he feels like a barrel, and when he has suffered for a few evenings in the corridors of his hotel, with a vain pretence of believing that he is warm, he has got through all the resources of the Kur Ort. To enjoy himself he must take walks and drives in the neighborhood. These are endless. All that mountain scenery can supply is ready to hand. There are snow mountains and jagged peaks, there are lakes and pine forests, there are by-ways here, there and everywhere, through which he can wander, and some of them end with a glacier, on which he can disport himself.

PINK EYE.

The Troublesome Disease Reaches Denver.
DENVER, October 13.—The News says: The new horse disease known as "Pink Eye" has reached Denver. The Lawrence street line of Herdle phaetons have been withdrawn on account of the horses suffering from this disease and it is probable that within a day or two the company will be compelled to withdraw some of their other lines. On inquiry around town it is learned that about two hundred head of horses were ailing from pink eye or something very similar. The cases reported are not near so aggravating as is the disease prevailing among the horses east. A few street car animals are infected but not seriously enough to make it necessary to withdraw them from the cars.

The Pueblos are confident Denver will be beaten.

Only four more weeks to work. We must be in earnest.

Denver's emissaries are now going into all parts of the state.

Denver is using the financial argument quite largely now.

Star Route thieves are feeling desperate. Dorsey thinks Arthur ungrateful.

The election for the state capital takes place three weeks from to-day.

The Leadville mines show an output valued at \$1,514,422 for September.

The Leadville Herald says it is devoted to the party. This is inside information.

The Denver papers are waking up to the importance of working for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat thinks John Evans' Denver friends of the press should have spoken before.

Write to your friends in different parts of the state and stir them up on the capital question.

The movement to remove Collector Robertson is not as strong as it was before the New York convention.

A democratic convention was held at Leadville on Friday, and Captain Ed C. Sandall was nominated for sheriff.

Mr. Conkling is said to keep out of politics until 1885 when he will endeavor to return to the senate.

Senator Conkling must think as little of appealing to the people, as he did last summer of appealing to legislatures.

The Crested Butte Republican is a newspaper published at Crested Butte where many of our citizens have property interests.

Since August 1st there has been a decrease in the treasury of \$9,940,923 in silver dollars. This is a good sign and will keep our mints open.

The Herald of Leadville thinks Rountt is a great statesman and the Tribune says he has gone east to get his hair cut. When will these two papers agree?

The News should produce the charge of Senator Hill's disloyalty to Rountt over Judge Belford's name. Neither Senator Hill nor his friends will deny such unauthorized statements.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Garfield was a remarkable document in so far as it referred to his future political career. Why it should have been published at this time, it is difficult to understand.

Bayard's election as president was a foregone conclusion. The democrats did nothing that they did not have a right to do. Senator Edmunds had, however, a good deal of fun with his parliamentary sparring.

Metropolitan towns like Omaha have been indifferent about losing the state capital when a question like the one we vote on this fall has been submitted. But Denver fights for the capital as earnestly as her country cousins.

Ex-Governor Evans has his ups and downs in life like other people. Just now he is having his ups. The university of Denver and Colorado seminary has just adopted whitewashing resolutions.

The argument about extra expense is luscious and worthless. We will have an election next year for state officers anyway, and it will cost little or nothing more to have an election at the same time on the capital question.

Secretary Hunt will have as good a chance of remaining in the cabinet as any other member. His relations with President Arthur have been intimate for years. The president's late wife was a southern lady and an old friend of Mrs. Hunt.

The articles in the News call for a statement from Judge Belford and not from Senator Hill. If the rumors are untrue, Judge Belford ought to be man enough to say so. Judge Belford ought once in a while to do the manly thing.

The Mountain Mail thinks there is danger of frauds in Denver this fall. The registration last year was fraudulent, it being twice the number of the votes cast afterwards. If Denver casts over 8,000 votes there will be room for investigation.

The anxious concern about the expense to the state of another election is pathetic. We will suggest that if Denver will make an honest assessment for two years, it will so increase the state revenue as to completely meet this extra expense.

Senator Jones gravely informed a reporter last Saturday that the stalwarts would control the New York convention and feared the half breeds would bolt. The result must have surprised him. If the undercurrent against Conkling was not appreciated then, it must be now.

Major Henry Ward's return to journalism, as the editor of the Leadville Chronicle, is hailed with pleasure by the state press. We more often differ than agree with Mr. Ward, but always respect his sincerity. As a journalist he always advocates his convictions. This is as much praise as can be given to any man.

One of the remarkable things in journalism this fall is that the Herald has not made a blunder in the Belford-Rountt insinuations which the News is throwing out. Heretofore this year, notably in the Hamill and Peck affairs, the Herald has shown a genius for going off wrong and hurting its friends. If this departure indicates that the Herald is growing wiser, we shall hail it with delight. It has been so monotonously wrong heretofore.

PLAIN TALK.

Most papers in the state are treating the joke of Rountt's candidacy for the postmaster-generalship very seriously. The puffs given him are simply disgusting. Why not be honest about it? We presume there is hardly a man in the state press that has not taken Rountt's measure. He is a bluff, good natured fellow, generous to his friends and personally honest. But he is no more fitted to manage the affairs of a great department than twenty thousand other men in this state. He has demonstrated that he has no executive ability in every position that he has held in the state. It was well known that K. G. Cooper furnished the brains for the Grant campaign in May, 1880, and all Rountt did was to put up the money. In the presidential campaign of 1880, when he was chairman of the state committee he really did no work himself. "See George" was the by word around the state committee rooms. He left the executive part of all his business to others. We presume, at least, no writer on the Denver press will privately affirm ex-Governor Rountt has any fitness for the high position of postmaster-general except his personal integrity.

There is no department in the government which requires greater business ability and shrewdness than that of postmaster-general. It requires a knowledge of cost of transportation, familiarity with the details of the management of mails, and sharpness in detecting fraudulent contracts. The office is now filled by a man of extraordinary business and executive ability. It requires now more than a man to make appointments and to sign commissions. He must be familiar with the business of every sub-department and make his impress upon them. Mr. Keys and Mr. Maynard, the postmaster-generals under Hayes, were honest men, but thieving went on right under their noses simply because they were not enough of business men and familiar enough with the work of their subordinates to detect them. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Rountt could no more fill Mr. James' place than he could preside over a college faculty.

Had Governor Rountt been appointed last spring to the office, does any one suppose the Star route frauds would have been discovered? In fact he would have been more likely to have been an unconscious tool. It was more than a mere rumor that the notorious Clinton Wheeler, of New York, would have been appointed second assistant postmaster-general had Rountt received the cabinet vacancy. And Wheeler was Dorsey's man who would have prevented any revelation of Star route frauds. This is not meant to reflect at all on the character of Governor Rountt. We think that like Keys and Maynard his personal integrity is above reproach. But he is not shrewd enough to detect the frauds. He will really know nothing about the business of his department and will leave his own work to subordinates. Such an appointment would be a misfortune to our postal service. If Colorado really desires this place, let her put forward men of good business ability who will at least be useful. W. N. Byers, K. G. Cooper, J. S. Brown or other leading business men in the state would be far superior. The office pre-eminently needs a business man, and Colorado should urge no other. The puffing now being done is simply vulgar, insincere and disgusting.

The democrats have wisely nominated Senator Bayard for president pro tempore of the senate. He will not make a good presiding officer as he is deaf and not familiar with parliamentary rules. But his nomination will be satisfactory to the country because of the possibilities of the future. If a democrat is to be president, Senator Bayard will be preferred to all others. He has been in the senate now twelve years and his term will not expire until 1887. He is now in the prime of life, 53 years of age. He will undoubtedly be elected as the election will take place before the new senators are sworn in. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The caucus yesterday for the nomination of republican candidates for precinct offices was unusually exciting. The contest turned on the nomination for justice of the peace. Mr. Bentley received the nomination. He had discharged the duties of his office with great satisfaction which gave to him his strength in the caucus. Mr. Hooke, the defeated republican, was one of the founders of the republican party in Illinois, and bears the reputation of being a good lawyer, but he labored under the disadvantage of being very little known on account of his short residence.

The Utica Herald, published in the home of Conkling, has had a long fight against Conkling for years. It circulates in counties that had 99 delegates in the state convention. All these delegates were Garfield republicans and the Herald congratulates itself that its cause has at last prevailed. The editor of this paper, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, did most to elect Conkling in 1866-67 and was afterwards rewarded by an unsuccessful race for congress caused by Conkling.

It is proposed to build a hospital on the spot where Garfield was shot. It is well to build a hospital, and in memory of our dead president, call it after his name, but to build on the spot where he was shot is foolish. In the first place the location is not a good one, and secondly a great deal of money would be spent in buying the Potomac depot and in removing it to make room for the hospital building.

The Greeley Tribune says there was a change to be made in the capital location, Greeley "would probably be in favor of the pleasant city of Colorado Springs." Well, why should there not be a change made? Voting for Colorado Springs may prevent Denver from having a majority and may then make the contest next year between Denver and this city.

The republican senators have wisely decided not to re-nominate. Following precedents the democrats have a right to organize the senate by the election of a president pro tempore before admitting new members.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There is so little happening in Europe at the present time that we are very much inclined to believe that there is nothing underhand going on. There is peace now, and the hopeful are ready to believe that this state of affairs is going to last. There is so little that can be commented upon, and there are so few facts to speak of that a prophecy regarding the future of Europe may be at any moment proven false and wide of the mark.

Let us look at the political condition of Europe. In England there is peace with foreign powers. The Afghanistan, the Boer and Ashante campaigns are over. The only excitement is occasioned by Irish agitators, and they will not do much until the land act has a longer trial. In Germany there is peace. The socialists create some disturbance at odd intervals, but there are no great questions under discussion. In Russia there are no wars with outside powers, and the nihilists are for the moment inactive, except in threats. In all other countries there is nothing to comment upon except in France. And in the latter what is there? Why simply that the government is retreating the tactics of the English in Afghanistan and in Tunis are seizing the country in the name of a ruler who has no power, and are treating all resistance as rebellion, and shooting the natives with as much freedom as General Roberts shot the Afghans.

It will be seen that all the great European countries are engaged in attending to their internal affairs and paying but little attention to their neighbors, except France. And France is engaged in a little fight with Tunis to which all Europe is indifferent. Only England could take offense, because the possession of Tunis by the French might possibly threaten English supremacy in Egypt. But England evidently don't think of this remote possibility. The only real significance that this little war with Tunis has is that it indicates a revival of the ancient desire of France to colonize. France has never been successful at this. The "New France" was lost as soon as she began to be prosperous. The conquest of Mexico by Napoleon the Third was anything but fortunate for France. Algeria has been a small training school for the army but nothing more. This desire of France expressed in the Tunis campaign to extend her foreign possession has therefore some significance. The lessons of the past have not been well taught or learned. France has been most prosperous and influential when she has given her whole attention to the management of her internal affairs.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation interfering with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1866, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in the proper place, and this argues peace.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an editorial under the head "Smoke Them Out" in which the president is called upon to continue the crusade inaugurated by the late president and James against the Star route frauds. The Inter-Ocean says:

"The people want all these matters probed to the bottom, bit where they may. It is too late for considerations of party or friendship to stand between the guilty and justice. Let the country know now who the rascals are, and where they belong. Let it find out whether honesty sits exclusively enthroned on the brow of those making the loudest professions, or whether it is to be discovered among those who have been denounced as spoliators and machine politicians."

There seems every probability at present that President Arthur will continue the prosecutions. Not only is it almost impossible for him to do otherwise in the face of what has been said, but there is every reason to believe that he will favor honest management in all departments. The people may rest assured that the Star route swindlers will be punished and that the whole facts of the case will be brought to light.

The plea of insanity so often made in the defense of murderers is a travesty upon justice. Some years ago Mr. Garfield wrote a letter to Judge Paine on the subject which should be read by Guiteau's counsel. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1871.

Dear Judge:

Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galentine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much farther all that a man would need to secure immunity for murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little and then kill his judges in the land. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Capital Denver Arguments.

Leadville Chronicle.

We copied the other day an article from the Denver Republican, in which Denver's claims to the retention of the capital were based on its beauty and its architectural magnificence. We now note an article in the Denver Times, in which the claims of Denver are set forth, but not with that particularity enough to make it easy to reply. The Times states that Denver has been built up by the mines. From this it would seem rational to infer that Denver owes something to the mines. But the Times infers that it is the mines which owe something to Denver. In its own language: "Whatever cripples Denver must necessarily be detrimental to all other parts of the state." Or, to put it more plainly, if the capital be removed from Denver, so that the gigantic real estate speculation which is going on there shall collapse, the mines will cease to have any output. This is so clearly logical that it needs no demonstration.

The Alamosa hotels are crowded.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Ex-Senator Hamlin has accepted the appointment of minister to Spain which was made by President Garfield the day before he was shot. This man has had a remarkable career. He was born in 1809. He began life as a printer, afterwards he studied law and practiced until 1848 when he was elected to the United States senate. He was several years in the Maine legislature. In 1842 he was elected to congress and was reelected in 1845. In 1858 he was elected to the United States senate and remained until 1857 when he resigned to act as governor. He was immediately reelected to the senate and went back in 1857 and served until 1861 when he became vice president. His term expired in 1865 and he was soon after appointed collector of the port of Boston. In 1869, he again went to the senate and remained until this year.

This is a remarkably long career. He served in the senate with Webster and in the house with Clay. His long services with Mr. Blaine suggests comparisons with him. Mr. Hamlin reached his majority the year Blaine was born. When Blaine was a boy of six Mr. Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives. When Blaine was eighteen years old, Mr. Hamlin entered the United States senate. Mr. Hamlin now at the age of seventy-two goes to Spain and looks up to Blaine for advice as his superior. Both began political life in the Maine legislature, both were speakers of the state legislatures, both have been in the two houses of congress. But though Mr. Blaine has won his remarkable successes and is now in the prime of life, Mr. Hamlin won his honors even earlier. Hamlin was speaker in the legislature of his state at 28 and Blaine at 31. Hamlin was elected to congress at 33 and Blaine at 32. Hamlin entered the senate at 39 and Blaine at 46.

Ex-Senator Hamlin was not a great man, though he has been so honored by his state. He never made a strong speech or originated any great legislation. His entire strength lay in his sound common sense and simple manner of life. The farmers always supported him and he usually bestowed the patronage at his control to the best advantage. There was no particular reason for his appointment except that he has been in office since 1837 and was uneasy out of office.

Hazing Methods at Annapolis.

The "Plebs," as the fourth classmen at Annapolis are called, have had a hard time of it ever since the commencement of the session. The third classmen commenced the hazing by passing an order that whenever they entered a room of a "Pleb" the latter must rise and remain standing until the visitor departed. This was submitted to for several days, when one night the hazers made the rounds and required nearly every "Pleb" to climb up on top of his wardrobe and sit there for five minutes. By degrees the hazers grew bolder, and men were made to stand on their heads in buckets and were also compelled to lather and shave each other with the lids of water buckets. This latter requirement caused much trouble and several rows occurred, which, however, were carefully hidden from the authorities.

The "Statue act," an old college hazing penalty, was next resorted to. The fourth classmen would be hauled out of bed at unseasonable hours and made to strip and assume statuesque attitudes on chairs and beds for the delectation of a jubilant crowd of third class cadets. These disturbances of course soon reached the ears of the board, but in such indefinite shape that Admiral Rodgers, although convinced that something was wrong, could not prove the guilt of the hazers. Finally on Monday a party of the third class cadets went into room 72, occupied by fourth class cadets T. P. Ledbetter, of Alabama, and J. P. McGinniss, of Iowa. The visitors announced that they wanted to have a disappearing scene, and that when the word was given the Plebs would have to get out of sight; when the signal to reappear was given they would have to comply, and the last man would be "sandwiched." The Plebs thought submission the better course, and when the signal was given McGinniss dived under a table and Ledbetter beneath the bed. The visitors pounced on Ledbetter, and placing him between two mattresses forming the sandwich, they sat there for some time.

As Others See us.

Colorado is supplying a large part of the gold and silver yearly added to the wealth of the world. It now bids fair to furnish not only its supply of gold but enough for neighboring states and territories as well—possibly for all the continent west of St. Louis. Large deposits of lignites, which though inferior in quality are better by far than no coal, have already been quite extensively developed, and the bituminous beds of the Gunnison, La Plata and El Moro regions have been proven valuable for cooking purposes, and therefore almost indispensable to the settling works in those districts. Quite recently it has been shown that in Gunnison county are deposits of excellent anthracite of sufficient extent to warrant high anticipations for the future. Iron ore of low grade is abundant in many parts of the state, though it is only recently that any beds of sufficient value to warrant the establishment of blast furnaces have been found. The first furnace west of Missouri was lighted at Pueblo, Col., a few days ago, and is turning out regularly and easily fifty-four tons of pig iron daily, with a prospect of increasing this output to eighty tons a day. All the iron and coal used are mined in the state, and the product is said to be of good quality. The officers of this company expect to turn out Bessemer steel for rails within the present year. This will save a vast expenditure in freight for the railroad extensions so rapidly progressing in the Centennial state.

GARFIELD TO HIS CLASSMATES.

A Speech that was Almost Fatal in its Tone.

The brief speech addressed by General Garfield to his college classmates on the eve of his inauguration takes upon itself, under the shadow of this day, something sad and almost fatal in tone. It is only just to the classmates of the dead president to say that no account of their meetings was ever made public until long after the crime of July 2. The meeting was held at Wornley's on March 3, and the president made this address to his friends after dinner:

"Classmates: To me there is something exceedingly pathetic in this reunion. In every eye before me I see the light of friendship and love, and I am sure it is reflected back to each of you in my inmost heart. For twenty-two years, with the exception of the last few days, I have been in the public service. Tonight I am a private citizen. To-morrow I shall be called to assume new responsibilities, and on the day after the next the residue of the world's wrath will strike. I will strike hard. I know it, and you will know it. Whatever may happen to me in the future, I shall feel that I can always fall back upon the

shoulders and hearts of the class of 1856 for the approval of that which is right, and for their charitable judgment wherein I may come short in the discharge of my public duties. You may write down in your books now the largest percentage of blunders which you may think I will be likely to make, and you will be sure to find in the end that I have made more than you have calculated—many more."

"This honor comes to me unsought. I have never had the presidential fever—not even for a day; nor have I it to-night. I have no feeling of elation in view of the position I am called upon to fill. I would thank God were I to be a free lance in the house or senate. But it is not to be, and I will go forward to meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties that are before with all the firmness and ability I can command. I hope you will be able conscientiously to approve my conduct, and when I return to private life I wish you to give me another class meeting."

Temperance.

[Contributed by W. C. T. U.]

In an able temperance article in the New York Independent, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes: "Experience is a searching illuminator of the intellect as well as a marvelous chastener of the will and heart. The options of men and women who have given their lives to a work so repulsive, disheartening and unprofitable as that which we call the temperance reform have a value which we who hid behind our ease, or shield ourselves with our inadequacy, or look on through the eye-glasses of our inertia, or quiver beneath the yoke of our helplessness, cannot afford to underrate. Until we will, unless we cannot, go and do likewise, the testimony of a dedicated life should stand apart for us with something of the sacredness of a spirit's. To sneer at it is ignoble. To respect it is a duty. To learn from it is a privilege. There is a certain presumption, indefinable as the evidence of conviction, in favor of its conclusions. Against all mere wordiness of motive this presumption is immense."

A writer in the Alpha says: "This world never had a series of statistics so horrible as would be the collated results of the intemperate use of alcohol. In Norway the duty on spirits was removed, and in twenty years the increase in insanity was fifty per cent.; but the increase of congenital idiocy, one hundred and fifty per cent. Of three hundred idiots examined by the famous Dr. Howe, in Massachusetts, one hundred and forty-five were the children of intemperate parents. Dr. Morel, of France, says, that even when a child of drunken parents begins life with hope and industry, he is suddenly, by some slight physical change, or at a certain age, checked in his career, and a wretched incapacity overwhelms him."

At a meeting in New York city, where Drs. Parker, Willard, Ball, and others were present, these facts were brought out: The effect of alcoholic inebriety, long continued, develops partial atrophy of the brain; and this is inherited. The brain becomes too small for its bony case, and so tends to lunacy and idiocy. Dr. Morel, of France, watched this diminishing of brain through several generations, and it led to insanity, imbecility, a tendency to homicide and suicide, and fortunately to extermination of the stock. He showed further, that a remedial art was powerless to deal with such cases. "One of my friends," he said, "once visited a friend who had a friend—a friend—a friend—a friend—a friend—who put himself into an asylum, as a last hope, to escape this accumulated indulgence of his fathers. I knew a family where the grandfather, himself inheriting the passion, drank himself into idiocy. Of five sons, four went into drunkards' graves. Of his grandsons, only one escaped. But the stock has now come to its apparent end. There are, perhaps, a score of this generation living, but not one child among them."

Dr. Cuyler says in a recent letter: "If you draw a line across Europe you will find nearly all the drunkenness exists to the north of the fiftieth degree of latitude. There is some intemperance in the south of Europe, but it is not common. As you go north the havoc of the bottle increases; and after all the observations I have made I am persuaded that the nations in which drunkenness most abounds are Great Britain, Ireland and America. Possibly Russia may be added to this disgraceful list, and also those tribes of American Indians who have had too much contact with the whites."

John G. Whittier, in a letter to the Boston Advertiser, writes: "As respects suffrage for women, whatever objections may be made to it as a matter of expediency, there is no possible argument against it on the ground of principle. No one can read William Bowditch's essay on the taxation of women in Massachusetts and not be convinced that the time is not far distant when a sense of simple justice and fair dealing will compel our legislators to confer the privileges of citizenship on those from whom they exact the uttermost farthing of its duties."

Massachusetts Firemen's Races.

Colorado firemen are interested in and give much attention to racing. From the Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sentinel, the GAZETTE reproduces the tests made at the annual parade and inspection of that fire department which occurred on the 29th. The distance run was not given, further than to mention from what points the start was made, and to what places attachments were made. The tests consisted in making attachments to three plugs, and getting water through a line of fifty feet of hose each; then running a line of 400 feet of hose and taking the pipe to the top of a three-story building and getting water. The four hose companies made the following time:

Rollstone No. 1: 1st line, 42s.; 2d, 47s.; 3d, 1m. 23s.; 4th, 2m. 13s.
Wanoosie No. 2: 1st line, 30½s.; 2d, 40½s.; 3d, 1m. 25s.; 4th, 1m. 58s.
Mazeppa No. 3: 1st line, 44½s.; 2d, 44s.; 3d, 1m. 10½s.; 4th, 1m. 45s.
Niagara No. 4: 1st line, 33s.; 2d, 40s.; 3d, 51½s.; 4th, 1m. 28s.

The second test consisted in the four companies starting at the top of the bell, and laying fourteen lines of hose as follows: Hose 2 and 3 laid 850 feet of hose each in four lines. Hose 1 and 4 laid 550 feet each in three lines. These lines of hose were laid from the hydrants to, and forming a circle on the square, when the water was let on; the time was taken from the start, to water through the last line laid. The time given from the top of the bell to water from the last, or fourteenth pipe, was 2m. 53s.

Must Not.

Private Secretary Brown is quoted as authority for the statement that the late president's family will request the presentation of all bills incurred by the sad calamity. Congress owes it to itself and to the country to administer a gentle but practical rebuke to this generous impulse. The shot which killed President Garfield was fired at the people. Through those eleven weeks of heroic bearing under intense suffering he was the nation's patient. The people expect to defray the whole cost, from the day of the shooting to the day of burial. Congress must appropriate the money. The widow and children must not be allowed to pay a dollar of it.

An Important Race.

New York, October 10.—The World says: The great trot between Trinket and St. Julien for a purse of \$5,000, given by the Gentlemen's Driving association, will take place at Fleetwood park Saturday next. Both horses are reported doing well. As the winner takes the whole of the purse a close and desperately contested race may be expected.

Alphonse Karr at Home.

London World.

Those who, in quest of health or pleasure, have visited that heaven-favored nook of Europe called "La Riviera di Ponente" will have probably remarked, as the train whirled them from sun-baked Frejus, with its Roman remains, to the verdant slopes of the Estrelle mountains, a place named St. Raphael, lazily stretching on the Mediterranean shore in the midst of the most luxuriant semi-tropical vegetation. A simple fishermen's village it was only twelve years ago, with some fifty houses crowding round its old church, and about as many skirting a tiny port which had never seen anything bigger than a traveling-boat. Now a village still it is, but by the side of it is growing a modern town: elegant villas, surrounded with palm and orange groves, meet the eye in every direction; a grand hotel, fairly worthy of its title for comfort and luxury, crowns the hill; and smart yachts moored to the quay bespeak the presence of aristocratic visitors. Nature has of course had a large share in attracting wealthy residents to this miniature Eden; but there is a man whose influence has been still more instrumental in producing that result, by settling there and writing the place up. That man is Alphonse Karr. No wonder, therefore, that the municipality of St. Raphael gave his name lately to the main street—a graceful homage and a well-deserved one.

Alphonse Karr is one of the few men remaining out of the brilliant pleiad of writers who shed such lustre on French literature thirty or forty years ago, and which comprised Alexandre Dumas père, Jules Janin, Frederic Soulié, Eugène Sue, and last, not least, Victor Hugo, who is, beside Karr, the only survivor. Without seeking to discuss their respective merits, it may be said that Karr's individuality was always strongly marked, sound common sense and love of nature being his chief characteristics. A profound observer and a keen critic, he has constantly fought abuse and injustice without caring whom he pleased or offended—a sure way to acquire more fame than wealth. The two great attractions of his life have been the sea and the garden; cities he always shunned. After a long stay on the Norman coast at Etretat and Ste. Adresse, prompted by that natural instinct which leads us to seek a warmer clime when our blood becomes colder, he transferred his *penchant* to Nice, where he could still indulge his passion for the sea, while he had much more scope for cultivating his darling flowers. Nice pleased him much, but he complained of being too frequently interviewed by strangers; for, although a genial companion and a charming *causeur*, he cares not much for society. It was in vain he had affixed on his door this uninviting inscription: "On est prie de ne pas entrer," people would persevere in boring him. Here is an amusing instance of this mania for disturbing him in his cherished solitude. One day, while attending to his gardening operations, he heard a ring at the gate, and, being close by, he opened it himself. A Russian princess alighted from her carriage, and, judging from the simplicity, not to say rusticity, of Karr's attire that he was a servant, ordered him haughtily to take her card to his master. He as haughtily returned it, saying she could not be received. The enraged lady departed vowing vengeance, and the next day brought a letter from her demanding the instant dismissal of that "impudent fellow." "That impudent fellow was myself," was Karr's brief reply. It is useless to add that he is no courtier; yet he was a great favorite with the late empress of Russia and the grand duchesses, who not only put up with his blunt ways, but rather appeared to enjoy them.

English University Etiquette.

Chambers' Journal.

In Trinity, Cambridge, a senior man only calls on a freshman if he has some acquaintance with or knowledge of him—for example, if he comes from the same school. But if a freshman has rooms in college, the senior man on the same staircase call on him, as a rule. An invitation to breakfast, luncheon, or dinner frequently follows the call; and the senior man whom the freshmen meet at such a meal often call on him afterward.

Now for a curious and, in my opinion, very reasonable point of etiquette, which appears when these calls are returned. Our freshman when so doing must not leave a card should his senior be out, as the latter may have done. Nor; he must call again and again until a meeting be obtained, and on each unsuccessful occasion he must leave no sign. I do not know whether it is rightly carried out still, but it seems to have reason on its side, which cannot be said of all rules of this kind. I mean that this is the way a genuine acquaintance is ensured, and there is no knocking at his door and scolding him. There are no bells, and the scout has something else to do when waiting on half-a-dozen masters; but the visitor will find in almost all cases the name painted up over the door, or on a plate at the foot of the staircase, to which the porter at the college lodge will direct him.

As to introductions: As a rule, they formerly only held good for the immediate occasion; now, however, if A and B get on well together on their introduction at C's hospital board of an evening, they are sure to nod and say good morning to each other at the least, when they again meet. Some men never introduce their guests to one another, but allow them to "shake together" in the course of the evening. It used to be customary at Cambridge for a graduate only to prefix "Mr." to his name on visiting cards, and woe to the luckless freshman who, rejoicing in a new card-case, and ignorant of "the thing," distributed his cognomen thus dignified. I wonder if this rule is still strictly adhered to. When calling on a man, there is no knocking at his door and scolding him. There are no bells, and the scout has something else to do when waiting on half-a-dozen masters; but the visitor will find in almost all cases the name painted up over the door, or on a plate at the foot of the staircase, to which the porter at the college lodge will direct him.

The Foot's Wing Shot.

Chambers' Journal.

The biographer of Campbell has given us the following anecdote with respect to the oft-quoted lines: "The sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before." The happy thought first presented itself to his mind during a visit at Minto, which seems to imply the importance of visiting localities associated with poetry. He had gone to bed, and, still meditating on "Lochiel's Warning," fell fast asleep. During the night he suddenly awoke, repeating "Events to come cast their shadows before!" This was the very thought for which he had been hunting the whole week. He rang the bell more than once with increasing force. At last, surprised and annoyed with so unreasonable an appeal, the servant appeared. The poet was sitting with one foot in the bed and the other on the floor, with an air of mixed impatience and inspiration. "Sir, are you ill?" inquired the servant. "Ill! never better in my life. Leave me the candle, and oblige me with a cup of tea as soon as possible." He then started to his feet, seized the cup of tea, and wrote down the happy thought; but as he wrote he changed the words "events to come" into "coming events," as it now stands in the text. Looking at his watch, he observed that it was 2 o'clock—the right hour for a poet's dream; and over his cup of tea he completed his first sketch of "Lochiel."

The democratic convention of the 5th judicial district was held at Leadville on Saturday and the following nominations were made: James Y. Marshall for district judge, and James L. Clark for district attorney.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Superintendent Easterly's Annual Report
on the El Paso County
Schools.Some Facts Showing What the County
Has Done During 1881 in the
Way of Education.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, superintendent of schools for El Paso county, has just furnished his report for the year ending August 31, 1881, and from it we are enabled to gather some facts which will be of interest to our readers.

There are now in the county twenty-five organized school districts whose secretaries, with one exception, have all reported to the county superintendent, this being an increase of one district over that of last year. Of these schools thirteen are now open; five will open before the first of January and the remainder will probably open with the spring term. The total school population of El Paso county is now 1,909, of which number 941 are males and 968 females, this being a decrease of 32 as compared with last year's report. This number only includes children between the ages of 6 and 21. According to the report there are in the county 1,433 children between the ages of 6 and 16, and 414 children between the ages of 16 and 21. There are enrolled in the graded schools 780 pupils of which number 383 are males and 397 females. In the ungraded schools there are 603, of this number 304 are males and 299 females. It will thus be seen that there are in the county 606 children who do not attend school at all. Last year the total number of scholars enrolled in the graded and ungraded schools were 1,324; thus it will be seen that while the school population has decreased the number of children attending school has increased by 59.

The average daily attendance at the schools during the year has been 795 while the average attendance in 1880 was 737. The number of pupils enrolled in private schools including 108 in Colorado college is 238. Last year the number given as attending private schools was 94, thus showing an increase of 144.

The salaries of teachers are given in Mr. Easterly's report from which these extracts are taken. It shows that the average monthly salary paid to male teachers in the graded schools of the county is \$120 while the female teachers are paid an average monthly salary of \$80 or just one half of the amount paid to males. In the ungraded schools the males are paid \$46 and the females \$41.75. While the salaries of male teachers in the ungraded remain unchanged as in comparison with those paid last year, the monthly compensation to female teachers has been increased about \$6. In the graded schools thirteen teachers are employed, and in the ungraded schools thirty are employed, making forty-three in all. Of this number nine are males and thirty-four females.

In El Paso county there is but one blind child, while the number of deaf mutes are placed at six; this number includes all between the ages of four and twenty-two. Last year there was but one person aged over 21 in the county who was unable to either read or write. This year the same one remains. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one only one person is charged with illiteracy.

The average cost of educating each pupil in the graded schools during the year 1881 has been \$2.43, the same rate as that of 1880, while in the ungraded schools the cost is placed at \$4.52, being an increase of \$1.00 over the rate of 1880. During the year 1881 no school bonds have been issued and none redeemed. The present bonded indebtedness of El Paso county for school purposes amounts to \$25,000. For 1881 the lowest average tax levy for school purposes was two mills, and the highest tax levy was fifteen mills.

There are now in El Paso county twenty-five school houses valued at—including sites, furniture, etc., \$46,590. The school buildings are valued at \$2,375 less than in 1880, and still one new building has been constructed during this year.

The seating capacity of these school houses is 1,227 and the number of volumes in the school libraries is 432. The assessed valuation of property on which the school levy was based is \$4,212,455, of this amount \$128,690 is the valuation of unorganized territory.

In the matter of school furniture we take the following from the report: The number of school districts furnished with suitable registers is 24, with record and order books 23, with an unabridged dictionary 6, with globes 7, with wall maps 7, with black boards 23.

The amount of general fund collected as certified to by the county treasurer is \$9,123.40; amount received from fines, sale of estrays, etc. \$131; amount apportioned to school districts \$9,254.40; county superintendent's compensation \$648.10.

During the year 28 applicants were examined for certificates, of which number 7 were males and 21 females. First grade certificates were issued to the number of 8, second grade to the number of 6 and third grade to the number of 13. Only one of the 28 applicants for certificates was rejected. Of the certificates granted 15 were to females and 12 to males.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR 1881.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1880.....	\$2,689.53
Amount received from general fund.....	8,884.66
Amount received from special fund.....	4,984.92
Amount received from building fund.....	283.48
Amount received from other sources.....	553.20
Total receipts.....	\$16,845.79
EXPENDITURES.	
Teachers' wages.....	\$11,355.68
Current expenses.....	2,535.97
Sites, buildings, furniture, etc.....	907.51
Temporary loans paid in, including balance in hands of district treasurers.....	2,046.63
Total expenditures.....	\$16,845.79
Balance in hands of county treasurer August 31, 1881.....	\$4,102.51

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Seldomridge and wife have returned from their trip to the Gunnison country.

Mr. Wilmer's trunk and other baggage still remain at the Cliff house, Manitou, unclaimed, and no clue has as yet been found which will throw the least light on his mysterious disappearance.

Mr. J. M. Edgar, the very popular and efficient western passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, came down from Denver yesterday morning accompanied by his wife and will spend Sunday at Manitou. Mr. Perry Griffin, the Ohio passenger agent of the same road, accompanied by his wife and sister, Mrs. Lacy, is also of the party.

Moses Sommer has been playing the western game of top and bottom on the boys. Last night he succeeded in convincing an unsophisticated country youth that it was the only game in which there was an equal showing. As a result Moses was the winner of a \$50 horse. The animal will be on exhibition this morning, between the hours of 10 and 12, in front of Isaac Heins' cigar store.

Mr. Morris Andrews, an old resident of Colorado Springs, died at his residence on Weber street yesterday. He came here when the city was first founded, and has always been looked upon as one of our oldest and most respected citizens. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence on Weber street between Huerfano and Cucharas streets. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

Meeting of the Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural society met last evening in the council rooms. In the absence of President Parsons Mr. Charles Ayer was elected president pro tem. The corresponding secretary, R. T. Crawford, acted as secretary.

Major McAllister exhibited samples of the Wine Sap apple, also of second growth of Concord grape. A discussion ensued respecting the best kinds of apples to grow here, the conclusion being general that we can grow summer and early autumn varieties to the best advantage and with the greatest certainty.

Mr. Crawford thought that the Hyslop and Transcendent crabs were the best apples of their kinds.

Mr. Hodgman thought much more of the Transcendent than of the Hyslop.

Major McAllister thought the Transcendent was better than the Hyslop and somewhat harder.

Mr. Cosson alluded to the fact that the apple trees in Mr. Bush's garden, although some ten or eleven years old, were not bearing as they did a few years ago, and thought that it might be owing to their being planted among his strawberries and got too much water.

Mr. Crawford thought that their productiveness would be increased by a vigorous root pruning, in which view Mr. Ayer coincided.

The subject of grape culture being introduced, Major McAllister read an article from the Gardener's Monthly respecting the Pocklington grape, and strongly recommended giving it a trial. Mr. Crawford thought highly of this grape, as did also Mr. Cosson. The Amber Queen, Moore's Early and Lady grape were also spoken of. Mr. Cosson said that a certain prominent fruit grower had hesitated to recommend the latter, and he considered that there were some doubts respecting its merits. He thought that Moore's Early was a good grape and could be successfully grown here. Mr. Hodgman and others participated in the discussion.

A new member, whose name we did not get, asked some questions respecting the culture of strawberries here and gave an interesting statement of the method of retarding the ripening of these berries in the east by means of heavy mulching when the ground was hard frozen in the spring. He stated that he had kept them back two weeks by this treatment.

Mr. Crawford exhibited some branches of splendid Belle De Fontenay and Gregg raspberries, filled with fine ripe berries of fine flavor. He stated that they were from slips planted last spring. He proposed covering all his raspberries carefully before winter sets in.

After some remarks touching the mulching of strawberry plants, the society adjourned to meet on Saturday, October 15th, at eight o'clock, in the same place.

Obituary.

On Saturday morning the GAZETTE published a notice announcing the death of Father Delahanty of the Catholic church. As the notice was brought in just as we were going to press we were not able at that time to give further notice.

Father Edward Delahanty was born in Kilkenny, Waterford county, Ireland, where he was educated for the ministry. When about 24 years of age he moved to Boston, Mass., where he was ordained and preached for a time. He subsequently removed to Canada where he had charge of several parishes until his declining health forced him to remove to a healthier climate. About two-and-a-half years ago he came to Denver, Colorado, where he remained a few months and finally took up his residence in Colorado Springs in July, 1879, since which time he has had charge of the Catholic church here. The reverend father was 53 years and four months old at the time of his death.

He leaves four nice, daughters of his only sister, who have lived with him at the rectory, to mourn his death.

Father Delahanty has endeared himself greatly to his congregation during his stay among them, and they sincerely mourn his death.

High mass will be celebrated in the Catholic church here Monday morning at 9 o'clock when the Rev. Father Raverly, of Denver, will officiate at the obsequies.

The deceased expressed a wish to be buried at Denver while the members of his congregation would like very much to have him buried here, yet all desire that his wishes be carried out to the letter, and his remains will be taken to Denver on the 4 p. m. train, where his burial will take place on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

An Exceedingly Large Vote Polled and Some
Excitement Prevails.Lanthus Bentley Nominated for Justice and
L. C. Dana for Constable.

In accordance with the call issued by Mr. H. A. Wilson, chairman pro tem. of the precinct committee, the republican voters of precinct No. 6 of El Paso county assembled at the court house yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating by ballot twenty delegates to the county convention and candidates for justice of the peace, constable and road overseer. The polls opened at 8 o'clock at which time quite a large number of voters had gathered at the polling place. More excitement prevailed at the polls than at any other primary election which has taken place in Colorado Springs for some years, the issue being principally over the candidates for justice of the peace. Carriages were brought into service to convey voters to and from the polls and there was apparently more commotion than upon regular election days. The two candidates for justice of the peace, Lanthus Bentley and E. G. Hooke, were upon the ground advocating their own interests, while numerous friends of both aspirants were also working faithfully. It was noticeable that many voters who usually take no interest in the result of primary elections came out and cast their ballots, and it was evident at the first opening of the polls that an exceedingly large vote would be cast. Up to 7 o'clock, the time set for the closing of the polls, voters continued to come, and fully two-thirds of the entire number of votes were cast after half past five. Some ill feeling prevailed at the polls over the contest for justice of the peace. The judges of election did not complete the counting of the ballots until 10 p. m., at which time it was ascertained that 328 votes had been cast in all. On eight of the tickets the names of the delegates had been scratched off entirely. In the final summing up the following was the result of the vote for the delegates to the county convention which meets next Saturday, October 15:

H. A. Bentley.....	319	John Curr.....	320
G. H. Stewart.....	306	J. W. Gully.....	308
H. A. Wilson.....	320	John Campbell.....	320
D. W. Steele.....	320	A. H. Corbett.....	320
M. L. De Coursey.....	305	E. W. Giddings.....	320
Giles Crissey.....	318	J. R. Kennedy.....	319
W. H. Roby.....	308	S. M. Buzzard.....	319
A. S. Sanderford.....	304	W. S. Nichols.....	320
J. F. Humphrey.....	320	A. J. Downing.....	319
A. Brown.....	319	J. K. Field.....	319

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Lanthus Bentley.....	298
E. G. Hooke.....	114
Scattering.....	6

FOR CONSTABLE.

L. C. Dana.....	355
Scattering.....	33

FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

A. Mathews.....	45
C. L. Croft.....	5
George Cairns.....	5
Wm. B. Jones.....	8
Scattering.....	9

Mr. Mathews announced after the voting had begun that he would under no circumstances accept the office of road overseer, which will account for the vote on this part of the ticket falling below the average.

A PUGILISTIC TRAMP.

He Attempts to Run a Denver and Rio
Grande Freight Train.

At an early hour yesterday morning a tramp boarded a south bound freight train between Larkspur and the Divide intent on stealing a ride. He was allowed by the brakemen to remain on the train until it reached the Divide where he was requested to jump off. He at first explicitly refused to leave the train, but seeing that the brakeman was determined in his request he finally did so, although very reluctantly. As the train started to leave Divide station he shook his fist in a very defiant manner and threatened to get even with him.

Nothing more was thought of the matter by the brakeman, but as the train was approaching Colorado Springs he discovered that the tramp had again boarded the train and was secreted in one of the freight cars. He in company with one other brakeman entered the car in which the tramp was secreted and again ordered him to leave the train. He was even more defiant upon this occasion and positively refused to leave the car until it reached Colorado Springs. The train was slackened up a little and the brakemen between them managed to eject the belligerent tramp from the car just as the train stopped at the north end of the depot siding. Mr. Tramp had no sooner landed on the ground than he began to bombard the brakemen in a most furious manner. One of the brakemen was hit in the back of the head by one of the missiles and was knocked senseless while the other was also seriously injured. By this time the other train men and employees about the depot saw what was going on and at once came to the rescue. Seeing that he would probably be roughly handled, the tramp started on a lively run across the Monument bottom and three or four of the train men joined in the chase. It took but a little while for them to realize that the tramp was an expert runner and he experienced but little difficulty in attaining and keeping a good lead.

All soon gave up the chase, and the tramp could be seen sitting on an adjoining hill taking a rest and watching his pursuers. Deputy Sheriff Dana and the marshal were notified of the occurrence, and mounting two horses they soon succeeded in rounding up the tramp. He is now in the county jail awaiting a hearing. Marshal Beall says that the man does not seem like a very bad character; on the contrary he appears and acts like a gentleman. The tramp admits that he attempted to steal a ride, but denies that he was the first to attack the brakemen.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook, former editor of the Castle Rock Journal, was in the city yesterday. We understand that Mr. Holbrook is spoken of as a candidate for the district attorneyship.

The Silver Cord mine is putting out from forty to fifty tons of ore per day.

OUT WEST.

Coal is \$10 a ton at Las Vegas.

Gunnison is to have a fire engine.

Del Norte is to have a new postoffice.

The Fort Collins hotels are overflowing.

There have been heavy rains at Durango.

The city of Durango is entirely out of debt.

The Fort Collins schools are more than full.

The Santa Rosa placer claim has started up again.

The Powell house of Silver Cliff is well filled.

The fair at Albuquerque has suffered from rain.

The Silver Cliff mine is in better shape than ever.

The Evangeline troupe plays this week at Denver.

Ernest Ingersoll was at Canon City on Friday.

The Idaho Springs Advance is one year old October 6.

Durango has been visited lately by a heavy hail storm.

The Adelaide mine shipped 500 tons in September.

The excavating for a new hotel at Golden has commenced.

Work is progressing rapidly on the smelter works at Tin Cup.

Th. Nast and friends own the Plata Verde mine at Silver Cliff.

Prospectors from the mountains are pouring into Silver Cliff.

Six prisoners arrived at Canon City on Tuesday from Denver.

Heavy rains caused a washout at Wallace, New Mexico, on Tuesday.

A rich strike was made last week in the Virginia mine near Gothic.

The strike in the Champion tunnel at Robinson grows in importance.

The steel works at South Pueblo is to have a fire department next week.

Free reading rooms have been opened in the Moore block at Pueblo.

There is talk of building a new hotel on the mesa at South Pueblo.

The Silverton Extension railroad is now only a mile from Animas City.

The Crested Butte Republican, volume one, number one, has appeared.

Las Vegas wants a new postmaster and Gilbert P. Conkling is proposed.

J. R. V. Spencer, proprietor of the Carbonate hotel at Silver Cliff, is dead.

A new road is to be laid out between Rosita and Silver Cliff through Querida.

The Maxwell Cattle company, of New Mexico, has a capital of \$1,000,000.

The money found on the stage robber Burton has been sent to Washington.

The Little Emma mine is the only one paying dividends in Clear Creek county.

Five thousand dollars have been raised at Buena Vista for a court house and jail.

Work on the Denver & Rio Grande, twenty miles north of Del Norte, is being pushed.

The Kauffmann orchestra of Denver will give that city regular Sunday sacred concerts.

Abbe Croop, formerly of Pennsylvania, will have charge of the coke yards at Crested Butte.

The Banner office at Pueblo has been purchased by the News. The former paper will not be issued again.

About 30,000 bushels of grain and 17,000 bushels of potatoes are already stored at the Greeley elevator.

Major Henry Ward, formerly editor of the Denver Republican, will assume editorial charge of the Leadville Chronicle.

Grayson P. McArthur, city editor of the Tribune, is candidate for second lieutenant of the Governor's Guards.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Dr. G. E. Brooks returned from Gothic yesterday, where he has been spending the summer looking after his mining interests.

Mr. A. D. Craigie of Pueblo came up from the south on the afternoon train yesterday and will remain a few days. Mr. Craigie has a host of friends in Colorado Springs who are always glad to see and entertain him.

Workmen have nearly completed the laying of the rails on the hotel extension of the Denver & Rio Grande. As soon as the track is completed material will be placed upon the ground and work upon the superstructure will be begun in earnest.

Captain Anderson reports that the shaft at Jimmy's Camp coal bank is now down 300 feet, and that a 10 foot vein of excellent coal has been struck. It is the captain's intention to sink the shaft to a depth of between 800 and 900, when it is expected that coal of a superior quality will be produced.

Mr. H. C. Gill, an employee at Stewart's mill on the Divide, met with a serious accident at the mill yesterday morning. He was engaged in feeding a circular saw, when he felt his hand come in contact with the saw, nearly severing the member from his wrist. Mr. Gill was brought to this city and medical assistance summoned. The hand was so badly lacerated that the doctor was compelled to amputate it at the wrist. Mr. Gill suffered greatly from the shock and will be laid up for some time.

Last evening while two employees of the GAZETTE office were walking on Walsatch avenue between Pike's Peak avenue and Kiowa street, they were followed a short distance and afterward confronted by a seedy looking customer, whose intentions were apparently not of the best. He mumbled over something which was not distinctly understood by the men. Upon being shown a Matt France badge which was worn by one of the men, the foot-pad was led to believe he was an officer. He at once turned upon his heel and left. Whatever his motives were his actions were certainly mysterious.

BADLY BURNED.

Another Serious Accident Caused by the
Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp.A Lady is Enveloped in Flames and Narrowly
Escapes a Horrible Death.

Last evening shortly before six o'clock, a man came running into a doctor's office on Tejon street, and in a very excited manner stated that a woman residing in the northeastern part of the city had been severely burned, and required his services immediately. A reporter of the GAZETTE who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, readily noticed that something unusual had happened, and upon enquiring, learned the following particulars of the case:

It appears that shortly after dark last evening, Mrs. John Sheldrick, living in the extreme northeastern limits of the city, while preparing a kerosene lamp for lighting was seriously, if not dangerously burned. From what we could learn of the accident, it seems that Mrs. Sheldrick was engaged in either screwing on or unscrewing the top of the lamp, and at the time was standing near the stove. In screwing the top Mrs. Sheldrick thinks that she crushed the top of the lamp, allowing the oil to spill upon the stove hearth where it ignited and rapidly connected with her clothes and thence to the oil in the lamp, causing it to explode. The explosion allowed the oil to saturate Mrs. Sheldrick's clothes and she was soon entirely enveloped in flames. She ran frantically to and fro in her efforts to extinguish the flames which threatened to destroy her life.

Mr. Snyder, a gentleman who happened to be in the house at the time, overheard her screams of agony, and rushed to the rescue. He took in the situation at a glance, and as speedily as possible, snatched a heavy woolen blanket from an adjoining bed, which he wrapped about the burning form of Mrs. Sheldrick. By this time nearly all of the outer garments had been entirely burned, while the under garments hung in shreds about the then inanimate form. The application of the blanket smothered the flames and as soon as possible the burning garments were torn from the body.

It was seen that the woman's injuries were terrible and medical assistance was speedily summoned. The parts of the body most seriously burned are the lower part of the limbs and the hands and arms. From the hands and arms the flesh fairly hung in shreds and in places the flesh was crisp to the bone. The only part of the body not blistered was protected by the lady's corsets. The agonies suffered by the woman before the application of cooling chemicals and the administration of morphia were terrible in the extreme. Many of the burns are deep and extremely dangerous.

Like too many instances the burning was not caused by carelessness but by a mere accident although had Mrs. Sheldrick taken the precaution to stand further from the stove while preparing the lamp the accident would never have occurred. Mrs. Sheldrick is confident that she crushed the lamp in her hands while attempting to screw the top. This seems almost impossible for it was afterwards noticed that the lamp was shattered in a thousand pieces and it was very evident that it had been done by the explosion. This is the second accident of a similar nature that has occurred within a year the first one proving fatal. People can never be too careful with kerosene.

INFIDELITY.

One Woman Charges Another With Winning
Her Husband's Affections.

Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, colored, was brought before Justice Bentley, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, upon the complaint of Fannie Adams another colored woman. The charge embodied in the complaint was that of disturbing the peace and using obscene language. It would appear from the evidence introduced that Fannie Adams won the affections of Johnson, the husband of the defendant, and led him to desert his own wife. On Saturday night last a festival took place at the church in the southern part of the city at the conclusion of which Johnson escorted Fannie Adams home and left his wife at the church.

Mrs. Johnson did not propose to tolerate such actions, so she went to the house of Fannie Adams and accused her husband of infidelity and charged Fannie Adams with being the cause of it. The disturbance and use of vile language, on which the complaint was based, took place at this time. The defendant appeared in court alone, while the prosecution was represented by four witnesses, all of whom testified that the charge was true. Some of the testimony was very amusing. The judge fined Mrs. Johnson five dollars and the costs in the case, amounting in all to \$20. It was subsequently ascertained that the four witnesses for the prosecution were inmates of a disreputable house and that the testimony as introduced by them was not entirely reliable. The fine was remitted to Mrs. Johnson upon the payment of costs.

Only last Wednesday Architect Weston received a telegram from Messrs. Russell & Alexander, at Topeka, asking him to prepare plans for the new water-works building at Topeka. He has since worked faithfully day and night, drafting the plans, which he finished last evening. The building, as planned by him, will be a very handsome structure, and will cost about \$12,000 when completed. The plans are very complete considering the time that Mr. Weston has had to work on them. Mr. Weston, in company with Mr. E. S. Alexander, starts for Topeka this morning to make the necessary arrangements for beginning work.

The county prison is so full that the officers are at a loss to know where to confine newly convicted prisoners.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The side track running from the main line of the D. & R. G. track to the site of the new hotel was completed yesterday.

Some of the small boys are allowed to ride their velocipedes through the principal streets regardless of the city ordinance which forbids it.

Mr. B. G. Wilson, formerly proprietor of the cigar emporium near the corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, has returned from the mountains where he has been during the summer.

Mr. A. Sutton and wife returned yesterday morning, from their visit to Boston and New York. Mr. Sutton has not yet fully recovered from his attack of sickness, which he had just previous to his departure for the east.

The Rev. Mr. Westervelt, of Maniton, in company with a party of five others, started yesterday for the plains on an antelope hunt. They were well provided with guns, ammunition and other supplies necessary for an extended trip.

The Capitol Pavement company are progressing nicely with the work of laying the pavement on North Tejon street. The pavement in front of the Opera House is completed and the men are now at work in front of Bennett Bros. store.

Mr. Joseph Ness, of the Denver Republican, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Ness does considerable of the outside work on the Republican, and stopped over here on his way to West Las Animas, where he goes to write up sheep and cattle interests of that locality.

Sheriff Smith and Senator Mahone, alias Cassius E. Stubbs, received yesterday through Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. two highly polished plug hats of the latest New York pattern. Mr. Smith wore his hat for the first time at the meeting of the capital committee yesterday morning.

We were, this week, shown some White Morton potatoes by Mr. W. C. Holmes, of Table Rock. The five that he had with him weighed nine pounds, and Mr. Holmes thinks the balance of his crop, which is growing on about eleven acres, will average eight thousand pounds to the acre.

We are reliably informed that Judge Field and Senator C. E. Stubbs will probably form a copartnership for the practice of law. They will occupy the office vacated by Mr. W. H. Harrison, who will, in the future, devote the most of his attention to his Leadville practice. Messrs. Field and Stubbs are both men who have had considerable experience in the practice of law, and we have no doubt but they will build up a good business.

Mr. O. Parker, while riding with his wife yesterday afternoon, met with quite a serious accident. He was crossing the railroad on Huertano street when the horse which he was driving became frightened, suddenly overturning the buggy and throwing both himself and his wife violently to the ground. Mr. Parker retained his hold on the lines and was dragged quite a distance before the horse could be stopped. Neither he nor Mrs. Parker was seriously injured.

COLORADO COAL INTERESTS.

Something About the Enormous Supply Near Crested Butte.

From the first number of the Crested Butte Republican, which has just made its appearance, we take the following interesting article on the rich coal lands of that locality:

The greatest source of wealth to a nation or community lies in the deposits of coal and iron which it possesses. In these great blessings, no place in the United States can compare with Crested Butte. Pennsylvania boasts of the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions abounding in anthracite coal, and the country around Connellsville, lighted for miles with thousands of smoking ovens. Here at Crested Butte we possess all that has made Pennsylvania the proud state she is. West of us are mountains filled with iron, within easy access. South and west adjoining our town, are thousands of acres underlaid with three veins of coal, the coal from which makes even the far famed Connellsville retire from competition, while adjoining the town to the northwest, is an unlimited supply of the best anthracite. Nowhere else in the world do these two kings among coal, lie in the same neighborhood. The coking coal lies in a formation dipping to the northwest through the mountain south of town to nearly its northwest corner. Here this formation is suddenly broken off and shows itself in more. From the high range north of us through the heavily wooded hills for six miles the anthracite formation dips towards us, i. e. towards the southwest, until it comes square against the soft coal, in the valley of Coal creek. Thus we have within an eighth of a mile forces of men taking from veins sloping towards us the two kinds of coal most prized for manufacturing, railroad and domestic purposes, and each the best of its variety. The anthracite is found in a three and one-half foot and in a six foot vein, the two some sixty feet apart, with perfect floors and roofs. It carries even less ash and more carbon than the celebrated Lehigh—ash not exceeding four per cent.

The D. & R. G. railroad have secured control of both these coals, and through the Colorado Coal and Iron company are opening both in a very extensive manner, proposing to furnish Leadville with coke this winter, entirely from this point. They have already pits burning and burnt and will be ready to load the trains as fast as the cars can be furnished, when they reach here, which will be by the middle of this month. Mr. Thomas Long is now opening under the same auspices, the anthracite just above us, and we can safely promise the people of this state all the anthracite they can use to keep them warm this winter. When once this cleanly, economical coal has been used, no other coal will be belovied in the house. Our coking coal is also the finest of blacksmith coal and will have immense sale throughout the state for that purpose. In addition to these two principal coals there is an overlying vein of a non-coking bituminous coal, making an excellent fuel, the same as that found west of us on Ohio creek, and equalling the coal of Canon City. Our City Recorder Skinner with Captain Jefferson have opened this vein in good shape and are prepared to supply this coal to all who desire it.

In further issue, we will more fully describe these coal fields and the extensive workings being done on them, merely saying here that the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. expect to employ over five hundred men in mining and coking at this point this winter.

Boston Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co. make the following report concerning the condition of the wool market:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 9110 bales domestic and 1477 foreign, against 4874 bales domestic and 141 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 296,254 bales domestic and 24,406 bales foreign, against 260,060 bales domestic and 87,004 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,208,971 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 244,600 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,453,571 lbs., against 2,474,684 lbs. and 3,731,472 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The market has been less active but when the immense transactions of previous weeks are taken into consideration, it is not surprising that there should be a lull. Indeed, it is exactly what might be expected. Last week was a broken one, hence the small sales were accounted for, but there can be no such explanation of the present dullness, and it can only be because manufacturers, for reasons best known to themselves, are not buying. The extremely high rate for money may have had something to do with keeping buyers away, and were it to last the market might decline under weak holders being obliged to sell to raise money. But as a rule holders are very strong, and rather more inclined to look for higher than lower prices, as they cannot replace their stock at selling prices in the country. Freights, too, will be advancing shortly, and wool will cost more than now. Staple wools continue in good demand and for such prices are strong. It is claimed that some undesirable descriptions of wool are being offered at less than a week ago, but the sales show no weakness, although it is also true that lots could not be disposed of as readily to manufacturers as a week ago. The country markets hold strong. In Michigan and Wisconsin wool is held at 40c, with some at higher prices. In Ohio and elsewhere prices are firm but unchanged. The fall wools are accumulating in San Francisco, and the prices asked there are the same that can be obtained here, leaving nothing for expenses and profits. There has been an advance in the London wool market of about 3d. This is caused, it is thought, by the series having been shortened, which has caused buyers to be more in a hurry for their supplies. The amount of wool expected is found to be less than had been expected. There is no wool there suitable to this market. Good Montevideo is scarce and is held at 34 to 35c, holders claiming that such stock cannot be imported from Havre to cost less than 37c.

A Wonderful Discovery in Mesquite Gulch.

Leadville Herald.

M. A. Lawrence during the past summer has been working his Eureka claim located on the south side of Backskin mountain, near the head of said gulch, and being convinced that the fissure on the Eureka extended down across the flat or foot hill, decided about two weeks ago to prove up as to whether his theory was good or false by expending about \$150. He set two men at work on a ten feet by three feet open cut or shaft, to sink through the earth deposit to solid rock formation, and if a fissure vein was not found to extend the fissure ten feet further in an easterly course. At the depth of eighteen feet through the earth that was almost as solid as cement, a true fissure was struck in a solid formation which was over twenty inches wide at its surface, and it has widened to nearly three feet. Said vein contains chlorides, sulphurates and little silver, the best of which runs over eight thousand dollars in silver to the ton. Mr. Lawrence is now shipping the ore in sacks to Leadville, and will soon have a mill-run. He is erecting a log cabin and ore house over and adjoining the shaft, and will push the work to the fullest capacity. He has very properly called it the Bonanza King. Energy and perseverance is thus rewarded.

Mr. Lawrence is over sixty years of age, and has been actively working fourteen other properties, all of them being fissure veins. No other strike in the Mesquite gulches ever created the excitement that existed there at the time. Numerous good strikes in both gulches have recently been made.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Bound Over.

Last Saturday morning the GAZETTE published a full account of a combat between two brakenen and a tramp who was attempting to steal a ride on a freight train. The tramp, as we stated, was afterward arrested by Marshal Beall and Sheriff Dana. He was given a trial yesterday before Justice Bentley and on the stand gave the name of Charles Birely. The conductor and brakenen appeared as witnesses for the prosecution, and testified substantially to what was said in Sunday's GAZETTE. W. H. Harrison conducted the prosecution and John Campbell appeared for the defense. Several witnesses were introduced by the defense to prove that the character of the defendant had heretofore been good.

The would-be tramp was neatly dressed and related his story in a very straightforward and intelligent manner. He claimed that he had been kicked and abused by the brakenen before he began an assault on them. He did not deny that he had attacked the men with stones. The judge bound him over in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the district court, and as he could not furnish the necessary bondsmen he was sent to jail.

BURGLARIZED.

Mr. George Aux Has \$400 Stolen From His Sleeping Apartment.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. George Aux secured from a gentleman in the Gunnison country a draft of \$400. He stepped into the First National Bank shortly before the closing hour, and had the draft cashed, taking for payment three \$100, and five \$20 bills. It was his intention to place the money in the safe at his office, but owing to the excitement caused by republican primaries, he neglected to do so. During the afternoon, he went into Fernsworth's barber shop to get shaved and while there Mr. Fernsworth, who seemed to be familiar with a certain moneyed transaction which had occurred between Mr. Aux and another gentleman, asked Mr. Aux whether he had heard anything in regard to the matter. In reply Mr. Aux said "yes, and I have the \$400 right down in my breeches pocket." Nothing more was said on the subject and Mr. Aux after being shaved went to the court house and from there home to supper. Shortly after partaking of his evening meal Mr. Aux returned to the court house, he being anxious to learn the result of the primary elections. As the votes had not yet been counted Mr. Aux remained about the building in conversation with several men until after nine o'clock,

when becoming tired of waiting, he left and went to the musical and literary entertainment at the opera house. At the conclusion of the entertainment, which was about 11 o'clock, Mr. Aux returned home and retired. He left his clothing, as was his custom, on a chair in his bedroom, never for a moment thinking but that the \$400 in his pantaloons pocket would be perfectly safe until morning. Upon awaking he discovered that his pants had been removed from the chair on which he had placed them the night previous. He at once instituted inquiry and ascertained from the servant that his little boy had seen the garments mentioned laying in the yard near his bedroom window. No more information was desired to convince him that he had been robbed and subsequent investigation proved that the \$400 had been removed from his pocket. When he retired Mr. Aux left his window up but the blinds were closed and hooked on the inside. It is very probable that the burglar or burglars lifted the hooks with a piece of wire as a piece that would answer that purpose was found in the yard near the pantaloons. The officers have been notified of the transaction and they will exercise their utmost endeavors to bring the guilty parties to justice and recover the money. It is the presumption that what Mr. Aux said in the barber shop attracted the attention of some thief who afterward planned the robbery. Neither Mr. Fernsworth or his employees can recollect who were in the shop at the time.

OUT WEST.

Thomas Nast is at Denver.
South Pueblo has a gun club.
Hay is \$70 a ton at Tin Cup.
Gunnison is full of strangers.
Business is brisk at Trinidad.
Sidewalks are being laid in Silverton.
Las Vegas is to have a walking match.
Phoenix, A. T., is to have the electric light.
Gunnison will have a republican daily next week.

The new smelter at Red Cliff progresses slowly.

The Melville Australian circus is at Durango.

Alamosa has been visited by steady rains lately.

The Evangeline company is well received at Denver.

The Nelly Boyd company is playing at Trinidad.

Silver Cliff is delighted with the Georgia minstrels.

The city republican primaries will be held at Denver to-night.

There was eight inches of snow on the Chama range Saturday.

Bridges on the Animas toll road are said to be in need of repairing.

Track laying has commenced again between Gunnison and Crested Butte.

There was a small fire in the Little Pittsburgh and Amie mines on Sunday.

The drill on the Morning Star mine is down 865 feet and no ore yet found.

It estimated that the ore output of Clear Creek will be over \$300,000 this year.

A convention of Douglas county democrats will be held at Castle Rock on Saturday.

F. H. Sherock, of South Pueblo, announces himself an independent candidate for justice of the peace.

Colonel Samuel Batchell, of Gothic, is preparing a topographical map of the Elk Mountain Mining district.

Captain J. W. Jaque was the choice for clerk and recorder at the county convention held at Leadville Monday.

"The Silver Plume Coloradoan" is a new daily published at Silver Plume under the editorship of A. J. Randall.

The Game Ridge mill at Silver Cliff is making good progress; the machinery is coming in and the work is being rapidly advanced.

"The Railway and Mining Gazette" has been merged into "Hanson's Mining Gazette," which made its first appearance on October 10. It will be published at Denver.

L. S. Hamilton, division superintendent of the Antonio and Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been arrested on the charge of making false returns.

The county democratic convention on Tuesday, at Leadville, nominated for sheriff Peter Becker, for treasurer John Hayes, for commissioner at large August Riche, and for commissioner of the first district Joseph Kuhlmeier.

The republican county convention at Leadville, on Tuesday, nominated Richard H. Stanley for treasurer, L. R. Tucker for sheriff, Robert H. Wells for clerk and recorder, J. W. Marden for commissioner at large, and O. H. Harker for commissioner for the first district.

The democratic convention at Gunnison City on Monday nominated the following ticket: District judge, Thomas C. Brown of Gunnison; district attorney, H. O. Montague of Silverton; county clerk and recorder, A. J. Bean of Gunnison; county treasurer, W. H. Vance of Pitkin; Sheriff, Phil Peters of Irwin; commissioner, John I. Crooks of Tonichi; coroner, S. H. Chew of White Pine; superintendent of public schools, G. B. Spratt, of Spring creek.

The following grand and petit jurors have been drawn for the next term of the district court which convenes on November 7th. Grand jurors, William Lemmon, L. B. Farrar, David Spillman, A. G. Draper, F. E. Wells, Henry Guire, O. Everhart, J. P. Conlogue, H. L. B. Wills, S. B. Westerfield, S. C. Stout, D. W. Robbins. Petit jurors, E. E. Hooker, Frank Austin, A. G. Brooks, A. L. Carpenter, W. S. Stratton, J. H. Kerr, Thos. Hughes, H. H. Stevens, James Barnes, M. L. DeCoursey, J. H. Boeshenz, W. T. Hogue, F. J. Smith, Chas. Hallowell, E. H. Gilbert, A. P. Brown, J. M. Somerville, J. G. Warner, Jos. Dozier, J. M. Givens, A. G. Lincoln, W. B. Sherman, Chas. A. Eldridge.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

What Has Transpired at Our Seat of Learning During the Past Week.

Boarding School Statistics—Notes on the Societies and Personal Mention.

Next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock the students will meet in the college chapel for the purpose of discussing the question, "Ought the method of appointment to office under our government to be radically changed?" Professor Sheldon will be in charge of the exercise. Messrs. Halleck, H. H. Seldomridge and Owen and Miss Doak have been appointed to lead the debate.

The Philocephians went off on a geological expedition last Friday afternoon instead of doing any society business.

The other two literary societies held their usual Friday evening meetings. The Phi Delta Pi had a poor question—"Whether nature or art pleases the eye most." How it was handled I cannot say. If Dean Swift could be eloquent about a broomstick, why should not Phi Delta Pi eloquence rise superior to such a disadvantage as that of which I have spoken? At the next meeting the following question will be debated: Resolved, that woman has more influence over man than money. I presume that the word "money" is in the nominative case as subject of a verb understood, and not governed by the preposition "over" to be supplied. The debates are not of course the only exercises of the society.

The Colorado College Literary Society—the days of this cumbersome name are probably drawing to a close—had two select readings, a declamation and two essays, besides the debate, in which only three members took part, on the subject that I spoke of last week. Next time there will be a reading, an essay, an oration, a debate and a criticism.

The question is, "Should the Study of the Natural Sciences Supersede the Study of Latin and Greek in our Colleges?"

The name, "The Colorado College Literary Society," has not been very satisfactory to the members of the organization, and they have been casting about for a new name. A meeting of members—not a meeting of the society—was held after last Friday's college session to consider the matter. There was no agreement, and a committee of five was appointed to suggest three names. The committee was considered rather discordant, and it was thought that if the committee could agree the society could. The committee did agree, and the five members united in a notice to amend the constitution by changing the name to "The Occidental Club." The subject will come up at the next meeting.

Five candidates for membership in the new society have been proposed, the president and another member of the Phi Delta Pi, a member who unites in himself five elective positions being of the number. The Phi Delta Pi intend considering the advisability of adjourning for the term. Among other reasons, that one which, according to Milton's Paradise Lost, led Adam to give up Eden, which, in every land and through the ages, has, like a cable of steel, drawn the sons of men, that old, old reason of men, to every generation new, seems exerting its influence towards the disintegration of that society which has no place for the girls. But the constitution is harsher than those whom it governs.

The value of a young man who belongs to the C. C. L. may be estimated under three heads; first, good behavior; second, willingness to do a fair share of the literary labor; and third, willingness to see that the young ladies shall have opportunity to attend. The president of the old society has already proven himself as to the third qualification. But from the standpoint of his companions he may seem to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The executive committee of the C. C. L. has organized by electing Mr. Owen chairman and Miss Rowe ladies.

Seven young clerks and two young men were present at the college union Saturday evening. A list of subjects presented by Professor Marden was agreed to.

There is now a class in Spanish, but it contains thus far but two members.

Mr. George L. Smith, last year a student, or, more properly, the student in the Cutter Training school and for a time a teacher in the preparatory department of the college, was ordained to the ministry at the recent meeting of the Congregational association. He has charge of a church in Wyoming.

Mr. George F. Owen is sick this week. It is even feared that he will be obliged to give up school. Both students and teachers would be sorry to lose him.

Last Tuesday a careful account was made of the boarding club's expenses for the first two weeks. It was found that the cost of board was \$3.12 a week. If the expense can be shared among eight, the cost of board can be kept down to 83.

The banner on Mount Garfield was still flying yesterday morning.

The college is improved to the extent of a new library desk.

Last year the opening exercises were almost exclusively conducted by Professor Sheldon. This year Professor Marden usually conducts them, although Professor Sheldon has conducted them a few times, and Mr. Bacon once. Miss Mosser plays the piano. Mr. Bacon leads the singing, and indeed he and Mr. Marden do most of it.

Mr. Tenney is building a house near the college and rejoices in the possession of a mule team.

Mr. Bower, the newest addition to the boarding club, is in the president's employ for a year.

There is in human nature more or less a tendency to exaggeration, and it was this tendency probably which led a young lady who is known to be of a kind and loving disposi-

tion to say that the author of Loud's geometry ought to be hung.

Mr. H. H. Seldomridge is fond of foot-ball, and consequently he is lame in one of his feet.

POISONOUS RABBITS.

Their Bite as Venomous as that of a Rattlesnake.

It was said among the Pottawattamie Indians who inhabit the northern peninsula of Michigan, that the bite of certain species of rabbit known in that locality, was venomous, but never until yesterday did we learn that the bite of the jack rabbits which are so numerous on the Colorado plains was considered poisonous. The lamb and the rabbit have always been looked upon as being the two most harmless creatures in existence.

Major Jim Otis, who came in from his ranch on Horse creek, relates a story which we have every reason to believe. Marvelous as it may seem Mr. Otis says that on September 23d, he was bitten by a rabbit in the fleshy part of the thumb, from the effects of which he has not yet fully recovered.

For two weeks after receiving the bite his life was despaired of, but owing to the constant and proficient attention of Dr. Hodges, of Hugo, he was saved. According to Mr. Otis' story he was engaged in constructing a fence about his corral, and as he was lifting a post from an adjoining pile a rabbit sprang from beneath and ran into a shed a short distance away. As the major had on several occasions promised his little boy that he would get him a live rabbit he followed the animal to the shed in hopes of catching him. He succeeded in cornering the rabbit in the shed, and while attempting to catch him received the wound which came near resulting so disastrously. He noticed that the skin on his thumb was broken, but did not give it further thought until about an hour afterward when his hand began to swell and pain him. The flesh about the wound became very much inflamed and somewhat resembled the sting of a bee or wasp. The swelling continued to increase and communicate with other parts of the body. All this time Mr. Otis was suffering the most intense agony. Numerous antidotes were tried but nothing seemed to relieve his suffering. Dr. Hodges was summoned from Hugo and before being told what had occurred pronounced the case one of poisoning. The doctor was of the opinion that Mr. Otis had been bitten by a rattlesnake and at first positively refused to listen to or place any faith in the story about the rabbit bite.

Nothing that he administered in the least alleviated his patient's pain, and the doctor was at a loss to know what to do. For over two weeks Mr. Otis was a great sufferer, and at times in a very critical condition. The doctor finally became convinced that the story as told him about the rabbit bite was a plausible one. To fully satisfy himself he had several rabbits caught with which he experimented. He found that the upper jaw of the rabbit contained a hollow tooth or fang from which he extracted a most venomous fluid. He afterward ascertained that two drops of this fluid administered to a lamb would kill it in less than one hour.

OFFICIAL OPINION.

How the Votes on the Capital Question are to be Cast.

County Clerk Eaton yesterday received from Secretary of State Meldrum the following opinion on the manner in which the ballots for the capital are to be cast as given by Attorney General Charles H. Toll:

Section three of the act passed by the last general assembly entitled "An act to provide for submitting the question of the permanent location of the seat of government," etc., provides that all persons voting on said question shall vote by separate ballot.

The effect of this provision is to prohibit any qualified elector, voting upon the question, from attaching his ballot upon this question to any ballot which he may cast for the election of any officer or officers, at the same election. The ballot upon this question must be separate and cannot be counted if made a part of the ballot cast for the election of officers.

I may add that it is not necessary, as has been suggested, that a special board of judges of election should be appointed, nor is the appointment of special clerks for the entry of the name of the voter and the number of his vote upon this question, requisite. A separate ballot box should, however, be provided for each precinct by the board of county commissioners of each county for the reception of votes cast upon this question, and the judges of election should deposit in such separate ballot box all ballots cast upon the question of a permanent location of the seat of government and no others. The ballots cast upon this question should be numbered in the order in which they are received, as is provided by the general laws in reference to votes cast upon the election of officers and the clerks of the board of judges of election should so register such ballots." Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. TOLL, Attorney General.

Many of the trees upon our streets are shedding their foliage.

Mr. Charles A. Lee, of the firm of Durkee & Lee, goes east to-day.

Right Eminent Sir M. H. Fitch, deputy grand commander of Colorado, is expected in the city on Saturday.

The weather turned exceedingly cold and disagreeable about noon yesterday, and from all indications the equinoctial is at hand.

There is some talk of enlarging the post-office. As it is the office is entirely too small, especially that part allotted to the force.

Seats for "Evangeline" and "La Mascotte" are selling rapidly. The box seats for both nights are now open at E. P. Howbert & Co.'s.

Mrs. Dr. B. P. Anderson starts this morning via the Santa Fe on a visit to friends in St. Louis. She will remain absent some time.

George A. Carpenter is in the city canvassing for the "History of the Two Americas." This book appears to be a valuable reference book, and consists of a collection of some of the best contributions to American history. We shall give a more extended notice of it soon.

Ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, whose name is mentioned for a position in President Arthur's cabinet, is at present in Colorado Springs.

The judges of election for the various precincts of El Paso county will meet at their respective polling places on Tuesday, October 18, Tuesday, November 1, and on Monday November 7.

Several of our citizens who have been in Denver this week attended the production "Evangeline" by the Rice company in the Tabor Opera house, and they pronounce it excellent entertainment.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife and Mr. Copland left for the east via the Santa Fe yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Howbert will go to New York and Boston, and Mr. Copland will visit his former home in Vermont.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, is still confined to the house with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. It is now about three months since he has been able to use his brush, and he is anxious to once again resume painting.

The Capital Pavement company completed their work yesterday. The pavement is now laid in front of the Opera House, Bennett Bros., and Ainsworth Brown's. It seems to give general satisfaction, and numerous others of our citizens should adopt its use in front of their places of business.

Messrs. H. A. Wagner, A. F. Goodrich and D. J. Martin started out on a prospecting out last spring. There was millions in it on the start, but as a result of the season's work they have a poor lone burro. The animal stood a conspicuous place on Tejon street yesterday with a placard "For Sale" attached to him.

The Georgia minstrels have telegraphed Manager Welch of the opera house asking to come one night next week. As both the Rice and Buckingham companies are here next week Mr. Welch concluded that it would not be prudent to fill the date asked for. It is probable that the Georgia minstrels will appear here later in the month.

IRELAND.

The Landed Proprietors Have Their Spas Stopped.

NEW YORK, October 12.—A Dublin dispatch says: The Marquis of Waterford, resigning the mastership of the Carrigrohouna bounds said he did so because a league has been organized to prevent hunting through out Ireland. When he was out hunting last Thursday the chapel bells rang, horns were blown and a large multitude of people gathered and stoned him and his friends. The pelted dogs, stabbed several of them with pitchforks and yelled till they obliged the party to go home.

The Carrigrohouna is the finest pack hounds in Ireland. The empress of Austria was to have hunted with them this season. Between 5,000 and 7,000 pounds will be bet to the neighborhood by the break up of the pack. In Kildare the league has threatened that if either the Marquis of Drogheda, Earl of Mayo, Lord Clancarty, Mr. John L. Touche or Mr. William Blacker appear at a hunting field hunting they will be stoned. The above named gentlemen are the principal land owners in the county and are constant residents on their estates.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining undelivered in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending October 12, 1881:

Bailey, Annie	Kearney, Mrs. Clarence
Beard, W. H.	Kinz, Eva
Bear, Marion	Manning, John A.
Bramhall, Elvira	Mitchell, G. H.
Brown, Edna	Morse, Mrs. Chas.
Brooks, M. M.	Murray, James C.
Cary, Frank	Oliver, G. S.
Chast, Mrs. Wm	Ogilvie, John S.
Clark, Geo.	Parker, Peter
Clark, Mary	Parker, Burt
DeWitt, H. D.	Pennington, Ella
Eldredge, Thomas	Reade, Mrs.
Fry, N. H.	Smith, Wm. H.
Gaines, Jap	Smith, David
Gibney, Willie	Tippie, J. Rome C.
Grimm, John	Thorne, J. P.
Guy, Mrs. G. G.	Veech, Harvey A.
H. H. C.	Walker, Wm. I.
Irwine, Mary E.	Walker, Samuel
Jones, Peter	Walker, Samuel A.
Johnston, C. W.	Young, Nelson

FOREIGN.

Hepner, Bernard Mansfield, Pap

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE,

RAILROAD NEWS.

Newspaper Rumors About D. & R. G. Extensions.

The Utah Line to be Pushed.

The following information about the Gunnison and Utah extension of the Denver & Rio Grande is from the News-Democrat of Gunnison City:

Messrs. J. A. McMurtrie, the chief engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande road, and Mr. J. L. DeLancey, his first assistant, are now awaiting the arrival of Mr. R. F. Weir, the manager of construction, and other officials of the road. Since their arrival some facts have leaked out which will be of interest. The track layers who are now making very satisfactory progress, and there is no longer any doubt that the cars will be running into that place by the first of next month.

The company did not intend to reach the coal banks on Antelope creek this fall, but the scarcity of steel has already delayed matters so long that the officials say it is almost certain now that they will not be able to go beyond Crested Butte before winter sets in, and even if the weather was such as to allow the work to go on, it is doubtful if the necessary steel rails could be procured. It is, therefore, to be taken as almost a settled fact that the road will not get beyond Crested Butte this year. However, the discovery of veins of anthracite on the company's lands, near Crested Butte, will, perhaps, make the disappointment to the railroad company less aggravating than it otherwise would be.

As soon as the road reaches that point the shipment of coal, both bituminous and anthracite, will begin. The superintendent of the Colorado Coal and Iron company's bank, Mr. J. K. Robinson, is now in Pueblo and is expected back in a day or two. The price of coal will not be fixed until his return. His company will be prepared to take out one hundred and fifty tons a day from the bituminous veins alone, and this output can be increased, if necessary, to almost any extent. It will be shipped to Gunnison and points west on the railroad.

As soon as the rails are laid to Crested Butte, the men will be brought back and put to work track laying on the Black Canon branch. The company only expect to get the road finished to Kesar, eighteen miles below here, which is near the mouth of the canon and which will be made the winter supply point. The company are very anxious to reach this point but fear the supply of rails will not hold out.

It is the intention of the company now to reach the road through to Salt Lake City at the earliest possible moment. A force of sixteen to eighteen hundred men are at work on the Salt Lake end of the line, and it is expected that the graders will cross the Utah line by the first of December. The Black Canon will be the main scene of action this winter, and the company expect to have the road completed through it by the first of next June. In order to accomplish this they are taking all the men that can possibly be spared from other places and concentrating them at this point. The contractors between here and Salt Lake have already been ordered to quit and remove their forces to the Black Canon, and the Lake City branch will be allowed to rest for the present.

The one object of the company just now is to get the railroad completed through to Salt Lake by the time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad reaches Denver, and some of the officials claim that this will be accomplished within ten months from this time. Work on the various branches will be suspended and every man that can be obtained will be put to work on the main line. The knowledge of putting a road through the canon will be accomplished as rapidly as men and money can do it. The whole line will soon be in the hands of the company.

The completion of the road to Salt Lake City, and its connection with the C. B. & Q., at Denver, will give it an eastern outlet and will be of vast importance to both roads and to this part of the state.

LONE FISHERMAN.

The Rice Evangeline Company at the Opera House Next Week.

On next Monday night the Rice Evangeline company appears for the first time in Colorado Springs. On the first evening will be produced the extravaganza "Evangeline," in which the company has made an unquestionable success, and which has been received with unanimous favor, in all parts of the United States. This company on last Thursday, drew the largest crowd that has yet visited the Taber opera house at Denver. An exchange has the following to say of "Evangeline":

"The artist who brought back with him last night many graceful reminiscences of the Lone Fisherman," who sits in silent meditation on the solitary rock, and angles for cast net remnants in the flood tide. Joe Harris, his latest representative, there is an undoubted family resemblance, which renders the familiar wardrobe of the comparatively solitary fisherman an object of agreeable recollection. He is the only descendant who promises to survive the numerous ups and downs of the shore, and who will retain his personal attachments through all the chances and changes of calm and storm. In the catalogue of last night's cast, one fair and bright remembrance of the past was left to recall her many departed associates, and in the comfortable retort of Nellie Larkelle, there was no one who could so happily revive many of the fond reminiscences that will linger round the pleasant incidents of the fleeting lives of Evangeline. Miss Hattie Richardson, to whom we entrusted the tender recollection of her numerous predecessors, was the faithful depository of many charming recollections. She undoubtedly presented a poetic ideal of "Evangeline" in her most graceful form and attitude. Excepting "Gabriel," who retains all the combined physical requisites of our hero, Nellie Larkelle is alone entitled to be the representative of that youthful Romeo. All the other representatives of former casts have disappeared, if we may except, perhaps, Messrs. Cohen and Turner, who enjoy respectively the animal distinction of appearing as the fore and hind-quarters of the wonderful "Heifer," in her torporous exercises at "Evangeline's" betrothal. There is a pleasant aroma about the music of the extravaganza which will be always acceptable, and there are numerous feminine beauties who are invested with peculiar stage fascination, which are so often renewed that they never seem to grow old. Miss Jennie Weatherly is entitled to a welcome in the character of "Catherine." Sturges makes "Captain Deitch," a suitable representative of the Duke's mercenary. Everything went off with credit and satisfaction."

Alderman Walker is now in Boston. He writes that if it had not been for that blue flannel shirt he never would have been recognized by his old friends.

A meeting of the capital committee will be held this afternoon at Colonel Ensign's office.

County Clerk Eaton is having special ballot boxes made for the votes on the capital question.

The regular meeting of Matt France Hose No. 1 will be held at Chief Pixley's office this evening.

Mr. A. T. Jackson has announced himself as an independent candidate for the office of county sheriff.

Yesterday was the first real down easter day that we have had since the Boston excursionists were here last spring.

The cement pavement which was laid in front of Pascoe's restaurant and E. P. Howbert & Co.'s has already begun to cave.

Mrs. A. A. Warren has leased the Mellen house on Cascade avenue and will occupy it as soon as some additions to it have been made.

Mr. J. Ness, of the Denver Republican, contemplates in a few weeks writing an extensive account of the sheep interests of El Paso county.

With the exception of glazing in the front store being erected on North Tejon street for Mr. Luesley is about completed.

Another such day as yesterday will have a demoralizing effect on the festive house flies which have been so numerous during the past summer.

Mr. G. S. Robbins was busy yesterday packing up Turney's stock of jewelry, which he will to-day remove to South Pueblo and dispose of at auction.

The fall term of the Deaf Mute Institute will open on next Wednesday by which time it is expected that the new building will be entirely completed.

The Denver Tribune is responsible for the statement that Madam Rita will leave Denver tomorrow for New York, where she will resume her studies preparatory to going on the stage.

At a meeting of the Congregational church held Wednesday morning, a call was extended to the Rev. James B. Gregg, who has been settled for seven years at Hartford, Conn. The amount of the salary was fixed at \$2,200.

There will be a meeting of the J. M. Sigfus Hose company this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the engine house. The Sigfus boys are looking patiently for their new jumper, which was shipped from Chicago about a week ago.

It is not yet known to a certainty whether the Pueblo nine will be here on Saturday afternoon or not. Judging from the result of last Saturday's game they are not to be depended upon. They lack both the players and the sand.

Yesterday was a great day for the sportsmen, and every one who could muster up a dog and gun spent the day hunting on the Monument bottoms south of the city. More ducks were slaughtered yesterday than during any other day for the past year.

The republican county convention meets at the Court House to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, also for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled at the coming election.

Captain Sessler's herd of 6,000 sheep, which he purchased some time ago in Oregon, are now being driven from Denver to this city and are expected to reach here on Sunday. Mr. Welch has had charge of the herd ever since they left Oregon.

Mr. Ernest Stanley, the manager of the Rice Evangeline company, is spoken of as the manager of the Taber Opera House and the Colorado theatrical circuit. Should he take the management of the circuit he will also make dates for the Opera House here.

Some of our merchants claim that the business done by them this year has almost doubled the amount done last year. Others show remarkable increase in their business, and taking all in consideration the season of 1881 has been a prosperous one for Colorado Springs.

It is three weeks ago yesterday since Mr. Wilmer left the Cliff house at Manitou for the Peak, since which time not a word has been heard concerning him. Relief parties have repeatedly traversed the trail and searched the cañons emanating from it, and no clue has yet been found as to his whereabouts. Some are of the opinion that he has joined some one of the numerous hunting parties that are daily starting for the mountains, while others cannot help but think that he has met with a violent death. Had he not left valuable baggage and personal effects at the Cliff house so much uneasiness would not be exhibited as to his whereabouts.

Mr. H. B. Snyder called at this office yesterday, and brought with him the kerosene lamp which caused Mrs. Sheldrick to be so severely burned the other day. It appears that the lamp did not explode at all, and with the exception of where the glass was broken from the stand, the lamp remains intact. In screwing on the top, Mrs. Sheldrick wrenched the oil receiver of globe from the stand, allowing the oil to run out and ignite from the adjoining stove. Mr. Snyder reports that Mrs. Sheldrick is in a very critical condition, and it will be almost a miracle if she recovers. Should she do so, she will be maimed and disfigured for life.

OUT WEST.

The Palace Hotel at Santa Fe has been opened.

The district court will sit on Monday at Leadville.

A meeting was held at Trinidad on Monday and a company organized to build a railroad from El Moro to Trinidad.

The Elk Mountain mine is producing a large amount of ore.

Three murderers escaped from Saguache jail on Monday night.

Work will be commenced again on the Silver Cliff company's mine.

The democratic county convention will be held on Saturday, October 15.

The total amount received for the Denver monument to Garfield is \$326.93.

The Durango Racing Association will soon assume a tangible form as an organization.

J. J. Cook, of Leadville, is candidate for office of superintendent of public instruction.

The republican county convention for La Plata county will be held at Animas City October 15.

The West Denver Congregational society hope to dedicate their new church on Sunday. It will be free of debt.

WANTED.

WANTED—Five hundred good grade two-year-old weathers at Austin's ranch, three miles east of town.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., October 11, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Saturday November 12, 1881, before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 132 and is for the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, N. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4 and the N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 sec. 12, tp. 14, south of range 67 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: T. M. Garrett, C. L. Marsh, J. N. Tomlinson and A. Fortier, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss., County of El Paso.

In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado, Martha E. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting.

To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, above named. You are hereby notified that in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—desertion, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, as will more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, at Colorado Springs, this 23d day of September, A. D. 1881.

J. E. McINTYRE, Clerk.

J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. w-k-1

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary Jane Russell, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 25th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. w-k-1

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. R. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 25th, 1881.

W. R. FOSTER, Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. w-k-1

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of execution to me, as sheriff, directed from the district court of Arapahoe county, state of Colorado, in favor of Joseph S. Maynard and against Abby C. Wilbur and Matthew C. Wilbur, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of sixteen hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$1,678.99) as principal and eleven dollars and fifteen cents (\$11.15) costs of suit and interest from the 24th day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following goods and chattels as the property of the above named defendant, Matthew C. Wilbur, to wit: An undivided one-half interest in and to one white horse, with red ears, "Gardell," and one grey horse, "Jim"; one fine black gelding, "Doughless"; one bay pacer horse, "Browning"; one bay horse, "John"; two Studebaker top buggies, two black horses, one grey horse, "Bismarck"; one bay horse, "Cole Younger"; two Kentucky grey horses, one grey horse, "Rock"; one bay horse, "Diamond"; one dark bay mare, "Gibby"; one roan horse, "Captain"; one bay horse, "Fred"; one bay horse, "Cook"; one horse, two landaus, one two seated carriage, two side-bar buggies, one Studebaker phaeton; one set silver mounted coach harness; one set double harness used on "Bismarck" and "Cole Younger"; one set of Messenger harness, double harness, one single harness, one two-seated carriage, Wall & Witter make; one Connolly side-bar carriage, one three-seated phaeton; one sorrel horse, "Carless Boy, one black mare, "Bess"; one grey mare, one saddle horse, "Flora"; one bay saddle horse, "Ben"; one double harness; three single harness; one Surry wagon. Which goods and chattels I will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the west front door of the lively stable of Wilbur & Newton in the city of Colorado Springs on Thursday the 23rd day of October, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day. The above sales to satisfy said execution, cost, interest and expense of sale.

W. A. L. SMITH, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 7th, 1881. k-8-1

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John M. Bell, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John M. Bell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the 15th day of October, in the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same paid. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1881. w-k-1

HELESA A. BELL, Administratrix.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of execution to me, as sheriff, directed from the district court of Arapahoe county, state of Colorado, in favor of Joseph S. Maynard and against Abby C. Wilbur and Matthew C. Wilbur, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of sixteen hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$1,678.99) as principal and eleven dollars and fifteen cents (\$11.15) costs of suit and interest from the 24th day of May, 1879, I have levied upon lot number three in block numbered thirty-four, situated in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as the property of the above named defendant, Matthew C. Wilbur, which I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the east front door of the court house on Nevada avenue, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday the 24th day of October, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, to satisfy said execution, costs, interest and expense of sale.

W. A. L. SMITH, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 7th, 1881. k-8-1

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Kenney, homestead entry No. 181, for the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 35 and S. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 section 34, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Weigert, L. Spurrack, and George Weigert, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin H. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6216 for the S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 section 18, and S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 17, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Bealier, T. C. Bealier, Russell Gates, and M. F. McKnight, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. HUNT, Register.

NEW GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Silk, Wool and Worsted

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies', Children's and Gents'

UNDERWEAR,

FLANNELS, WATERPROOFS, CASSIMERES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS.

We will guarantee to sell everything in our large and superior stock cheaper than the cheapest. Look at our

XX Flannels at 20 Cents a Yard.

Also cashmere in all colors 35 inches wide for 25 cents. Ladies' and children's cloaks, ulsters, and dolmans. Carpets, cloths and notions. A large variety of remnants always on our remnant counter.

GIDDINGS & STILLMAN.

w-k-15-2m

STATE

School of Mines

GOLDEN, COLO.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 12th.

The unprecedented success of this institution during the past year, and the large number of students in attendance justify the trustees in their decision to

INCREASE THE FACULTY,

and to add materially to the outfit of the laboratories and lecture rooms for the coming year. Every facility is furnished for the most complete course

Mining Engineering & Metallurgy

and unusual advantages are presented for

SPECIAL COURSES

In Assaying, Surveying and Chemical Analysis.

TUITION FREE.

For circulars and full particulars, address ALBERT C. HALE, Ph. D., PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, GOLDEN, COLO. w-k-1-2m

DEERE MANSUR & CO.'S

FARM MACHINERY

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators.

Improved Hooper Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

Mitchell Racine Farm Wagon. The monarch of the road.

Cordland Buggies and Flatiron Spring Wagons. Made of the best materials only. Thoroughly guaranteed.

"Standard" Buggies and Carriages—Price moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizers and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or special circulars furnished on application. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., w-k-1-19, Kansas City, Mo.

GEORGE CANT & CO.

House, Sign and Paper Decorative Painters.

Have removed from their old stand to 48 Pike's Peak avenue, east of Tejon street.

Graining, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging.

All our work is warranted first-class.

B. R. OSTRANDER,

SUCCESSOR TO J. G. WARNER.

Lumber Dealer,

CORNER PIKE'S PEAK AND NEVADA AVENUE.

Has on hand a well selected stock of

NATIVE AND EASTERN

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Building Paper, Mixed Paints, Lead, Oil, Brushes, Window Glass, Plastering Hair, &c., &c., which he will sell at as low as the lowest. k-3-1

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

1-1014-11

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

100 Cloaks, Coats & Dolmans

WILL BE OPEN ON SATURDAY

FROM \$4 TO \$30 EACH.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to look at our stock, stylish, comfortable, cheap.

For the fast approaching winter, a magnificent stock of

UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR!

For Ladies, Gents and Children; 25c. to \$3 a Garment.

NEW WINTER SKIRTS. NEW WINTER SILKS and VELVETS. NEW WINTER HOSIERY. NEW WINTER PLUSHES and CORD ROYS. NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS. NEW WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

We are offering a stock of goods suitable for fall and winter wear unsurpassed for style, assortment, quality and prices, and such as has seldom if ever been offered in this community.

Come and See Our Goods.

FERRIS & JONES,

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

dwa 1 y

"Veritas ad Finem"

Denver & Rio Grande G. S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

RAILWAY.

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and choicest Scenery in nature's repertoire.

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Vota Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

For Sale.

MESSRS. MASON & WRIGHT,

Of Vermont,

Will be at Colorado Springs on or about October 20th with a carload of choice

THOROUGHbred MERINO RAMS.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to await their arrival. Respectfully,

wk-1-4 MASON & WRIGHT

OLD PAPERS!

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

LITERARY.

HARPER'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

When Harper and Brothers inaugurated the "Franklin Square Library" it was promised that only the best literary talent should be employed. So far, and already two hundred and seven novels have been published in the series, the promise has been most conscientiously fulfilled. Not only have the best writers contributed, but the novels have been printed on fine paper and in large clear type calculated to deal most kindly with the sight. Because of the fact that the publishers have thus carefully and honestly done what they said they would, and have given only the best in modern fiction the series is growing in popularity and all lovers of literature are delighted that such is the fact. The boldness of Harper and Brothers in daring to publish the productions of the best writers in such a form and at such a price as to give none the chance to say they could not afford to read good literature deserves commendation and no one will be sorry if the series proves a financial as well as a literary success.

The last four issues of the Franklin Square series are now before us, and are as follows: "With Costs" by Mrs. Newman. "The Private Secretary," "The Camerons" and "Scepter and Ring" by B. H. Baxter. These are all well written, fresh and interesting, full of well rounded descriptive passages, bright dialogue and carefully written analyses of character. In "Scepter and Ring," the very latest of the publications, Mr. Baxter has given us a novel better than any of his previous ones. The plot of the story is natural and strong. It is rather an old one perhaps, the whole turning on the loss of a letter written by a husband to his wife, but for all that the story is told so well that we are sure the readers will hardly place the book aside until the last page is read.

The idea of Harper & Brothers issuing the "Franklin Square Song Collection" was a most happy one. The collection which has just been issued embraces a great variety of songs and hymns and places them by their cheap price within the reach of the very poorest. Each page contains a complete hymn or song with the music, and the pages are so made up as to allow literary and musical notes to be placed above and below the song. These notes are all carefully selected, new and interesting and form in themselves many pages of reading matter. Many of the paragraphs relate to the song on the same page, and give a history of the circumstances under which it was written, and since many of the musical selections are historic the notes become particularly attractive and interesting.

It would almost be difficult to think of a song which is not in this collection. There are national songs, nursery songs and songs for the children and the school. If one has some favorite hymn, long lost and almost forgotten, he can find it here, waiting like an old friend. The hymns, operatic arias from the best compositions, ballads and child songs are all here, and are all first class. It is a book which no one should fail to own: it should find a place in every home. Never before, it may truthfully be said, has a song book been published at once so cheap, so good, and so complete.

William Black is to-day one of the most prolific, as he is one of the most popular novelists of the day. His novels appear so often that it becomes surprising how he can write so uniformly well and carefully. He does not fall into the slovenly style as many do who write often, and who are what is called "day popular," and his latest novel, "That Beautiful Wretch" has all the charm and literary merit of "A Daughter of Heth" and "A Princess of Thule," which first brought him his reputation as a delicate, subtle writer, who was possessed of a power of giving graphic descriptions very seldom found in novelists. "That Beautiful Wretch" was first placed before the public in "Harper's Weekly" and later in the "Franklin Square Library," but the publishers have now introduced it in a new cloth dress, and the volume is as handsome outside as it is interesting within.

The story is by this time well known, but to those who may not have read it yet it is sufficient to say that it is a Brighton sketch, and full of those delightful, descriptive passages of the sea and the coast, which have always been such a charming characteristic of Black's novels. The paintings of character in this novel, the conversations and situations are not strongly dramatic, but there is, however, a freshness which is thoroughly enjoyable, and no chapter is for a moment tame or tiresome. In its present form "A Beautiful Wretch" will be readily placed in many libraries and read for days with pleasure and satisfaction.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

A sermon by George McDonald, the novelist, said to be the only one he has ever written, will appear in the September Universal Review.

The author of the famous "Battle of Dorking" is said to be also the author of "The Private Secretary," the serial story recently concluded in Blackwood.

Ellis & White of London announce for immediate publication "Ballads and Sonnets," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and also a new edition, with additions, of Mr. Rossetti's "Poems." Both volumes will be bound from designs by the poet.

The work on the early history of Illinois, which the Hon. E. B. Washburne has been engaged upon, is an elaborate account of "Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-24." It will be published during the autumn.

A "humorous and dashing brochure, profusely illustrated," and bearing the title of "Summer Rambles," is announced by A. Williams & Co., Boston. It purports to relate the adventures of two "well-known Boston gentlemen through Florida."

D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, will soon publish a delightful book of travel through France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland, entitled "A Family Flight," from the joint pens of Rev. E. F. Hale and Miss Susan Hale. It will be an elegant quarto, profusely illustrated with elegant designs.

"French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," a volume in which Mr. J. Brander Matthews considers the course of modern French drama from the romantic revival to the present naturalistic outbreak, will be published shortly by Charles Scribner's sons in New York, and in London by Remington & Co.

A singular story is told in connection with Mr. Howells' "Dr. Breen's Practice," now being published serially, in the Atlantic. It seems that Miss How, of Boston, contributed to the magazine, after "Dr. Breen's Practice" was in type, a short story that so much resembled that of Mr. Howells' that he felt it necessary to call upon the lady and explain the situation of affairs in order that no charge of plagiarism might be preferred against him. He showed her the proof sheets of the story, and perfectly satisfied her that the similarity between her work and his was one of those strange coincidences which have from time to time occurred in the literary world.

R. Worthington & Co., New York, announce for immediate publication, "Cat's Cradle," an original book of rhymes and pictures for children, with 60 illustrations in colors. Large quarto, boards, with double cover in colors. The rhymes are by Edward Willett, of the literary staff of one of our New York dailies, a strikingly original, genial and effective writer for the young folks.

Mr. Austin Dodson is preparing for the "Parchment Series" of C. Kegan Paul & Co., a volume of selections from the British essayists, neglecting the merely literary papers, and seeking especially to gather together those describing manners and customs and social characteristics. The volume will have a frontispiece by Mr. Randolph Caldecott, and will be introduced by a brief preface of the editor's. For the same series Mr. Andrew Lang is selecting a volume of Poe's verse. Mr. Lang and Mr. S. H. Butcher, whose noteworthy prose translation of the "Odyssey" will be remembered, are now engaged on a prose translation of the "Iliad."

Macmillan & Co. have in preparation a new work, "The Graphic Arts," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, of which limited editions will be issued in two and in large paper, and which will contain some fifty illustrations, mostly in fac-simile, after masters new and old. Besides conveying the technical information to be expected from the title, the author will aim "to show the influence of technical conditions upon the expression of thought and feeling." The illustrations will imitate lead-pencil, silver-point, various chalks, charcoal, pen-and-ink, pen with wash, sepia, woodcuts, lithographs, etchings, mezzotint, aquatint, line and stipple, etc., etc.

Henry Holt makes the following interesting announcements for this fall: "Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them,"—more than three hundred standard songs of the English speaking race, and preceded by sketches of the writers and histories of the songs; "Gardner's Introduction to English History" and "English History for Young Folks;" J. A. Symonds' "Renaissance in Italy," parts II. and III.; "The Revival of Learning and the Age of Despotism;" Baring Gould's "Germany, Present and Past;" Ten Brink's "History of English Literature;" Cox's "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk Lore." In the Leisure Hour series Mrs. Alexander's "The Feres," Fothergill's "Kith and Kin," and Hardy's "Lao Hecan."

BUFFALO BILL

Attempt to Kill the Celebrated Actor-Scout.

Omaha Herald.

As Hon. Wm. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," accompanied by his wife and daughters, Misses Artie and Ora, were returning from Bohary's opera house at Council Bluffs Monday night to a hotel house after the performance of the "Prairie Wolf," and while they were going over the crossing in front of the Ogden house, a horseman suddenly dashed out of the darkness, wheeled around and emptied three chambers of a revolver into the midst of the party. He then put the spurs to his horse and went galloping up the street, disappearing in the gloom.

The three shots fired fortunately did not hit the mark intended, Buffalo Bill, although one just grazed his left cheek, which still bears a powder mark, a little reminder of this latest "close call." Mr. Cody conducted his family into the Ogden house and then prepared to take steps towards capturing the would-be assassin.

While standing in the rotunda of the hotel he was approached by a stranger who said: "Do you think I'm the man who shot you, Bill?"

Bill evidently thought he was, judging from his manner of acting. The stranger, after saying this turned on his heel and walked out of the hotel. Bill dispatched officers after him and it was found that the stranger was stopping at the Keller house, where he had put in an appearance about twenty minutes after the attempt at assassination occurred. While here he was confronted by Josh Ogden, business manager for Buffalo Bill, who was "on the trail of the man."

The services of two policemen were secured and the stranger named J. D. Benedict was caught and handcuffed shortly afterwards on the street, and conveyed to jail.

It was found out that with the horse he rode he went into Kowles livery stable, pulled a revolver out of his jacket and compelled the liveryman to look into the barrels and then "hand out" a California saddle. It is supposed that Benedict then started out on his hunt for gore, which he failed to get.

A Herald reporter ran abreast of Buffalo Bill in the afternoon on the street and indulged in a running conversation with the celebrated scout. From him it was learned that Benedict at the time of the shooting was well charged with "tanglefoot" and was no doubt, as Bill expressed, "going to clean out the whole town" a la frontier style. He thinks Benedict is evidently a crank and a member of the Guleau brotherhood.

Benedict was brought into court yesterday morning at Council Bluffs, waived an examination and was sent to linger in a Council Bluffs cell until the 15th inst., under bonds of \$1,000, and in \$300 more for highway robbery, which he was unable to cover. Buffalo Bill then ds to push the case through, and the "cranky" cow puncher from a western village will have two unimpeachable charges to face, one for an attempt at murder the other for highway robbery; the latter is the charge the livery man intends to prosecute.

A large meeting of laborers was held Thursday evening at the steel works in South Pueblo and resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield.

GEN. HANCOCK AND HIS SERVANT.

A Meeting Between the Warrior and His "Contraband" Body-Servant.

Cleveland Herald.

Mr. Charles Bowen, a resident of this city, at No. 262 Perry street, at the commencement of the war was a slave in Falkland county, Virginia. He was pressed into the rebel service but succeeded in escaping to the union lines in October, 1862, and fell into the hands of General Hancock at Camp Griffin, Virginia. The general was so well pleased with him that he asked Mr. Bowen to remain with him in the capacity of a body-servant. He did so, and was with the general for nearly three years, passing through the great battles in which the general was engaged. When the war closed General Hancock wrote a personal letter to a friend in Washington recommending his old servant, first making him promise that whenever he should be out of a position he would let him know of it at once. Mr. Bowen went to Washington, worked there for some time, and becoming restless came west, and after working for different people finally settled in Cleveland and began to follow his trade. Hearing that General Hancock was in the city, the guest of Colonel W. H. Harris, Mr. Bowen called upon him Sunday morning. He was informed by an aid that the general had gone to church. Mr. Bowen stated that he was his servant during the war and expressed an earnest desire to see him. He was asked to take a seat and await the return from church. Soon a carriage drove up and the general alighted. The aid immediately informed him that his old servant who had been with him through the war was sitting on the lawn and desired to see him. General Hancock immediately proceeded to where Mr. Bowen was seated, and recognizing him long before he reached him, extended his hand and rushing up grasped the hand of the old servant, who had been with him during so many trying scenes, wrung it with every manifestation of delight, while tears filled the eyes of both and neither of them spoke for some time. At last the general had Mr. Bowen sit down and made him relate every thing that the latter had done since the war, and again made him renew the old promise that if anything should happen to him he would inform the general, and that ample provision should be made for him.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 6.—Mrs. Lincoln has signified her intention of leaving this city in a few days for a winter's visit to St. Catharines, Can., where she will put herself under the care of prominent physicians and medical advisers. This step has only been decided on within a few days, and is caused by the fact that her health has shown no signs of material improvement since her return from France. She makes her home with the Hon. Ninian Edwards, her brother-in-law, and has the most careful and delicate attention at the hands of her relatives and friends, with whom she is constantly surrounded. She has numerous calls from her friends and neighbors, whom she is always pleased to see, but seldom ventures to return visits. On bright, sunny days she occasionally takes a carriage-ride on a stroll about the large grounds which surround Mr. Edwards' residence, in the neighborhood of the state capitol, but she is obliged to guard her health with great care. She has been distressed greatly by the sad death of President Garfield, and feels deep sympathy for his widow and children. Her greatest hope is for her son, Robert, who is the pride of her declining years, and whom she would be pleased to see in the position which his father so grandly filled. She never speaks of it publicly, but prefers to talk of such matters only to intimate personal friends and advisers. Newspaper men are not welcome when they come in a professional capacity, and the family preserve with caution the secrets of her desire.

It's Absurdity.

The candidacy of Bookwalter for governor is a dyspeptic rich man's whim. He neither knows nor cares for politics except to hold republican institutions in contempt.

The pretense that he is a democrat is false. He voted for Hancock because he hated Garfield, and never at any other time voted a democratic ticket.

A greater absurdity, a more disgraceful eccentricity, than the election of such a man governor of Ohio could not be committed. There is no danger of such a happening.

Sheer Nonsense.

Pueblo Chieftain.

If Koutt were secretary of the interior, the Utes would not now be occupying the White River reservation, and uttering bloody threats against the government and settlers.—Leadville Herald.

The above is sheer, blasted nonsense. Since our government was established, experience has proven that it made mighty little difference who got at the head of the interior bureau, so far as the repression of Indian devilry was concerned, and if Napoleon Bonaparte or old man Grant himself occupied the chair, we suppose the White River Utes would squat on their old reservation if they felt like it.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications, and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 118 ft

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. F. E. Robinson, agent.

For lame back, side or chest use Shilo's porous plaster. Price 25 cents. F. E. Robinson, agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association, and State Bar Union. Office: Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. 36 ft

R. N. CLARK, MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fluorine Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 118 ft

Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss. County of El Paso, ss.

In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado, Martha C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting: To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, also named. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—desertion, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, as will more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso at Colorado Springs, this 23d day of September, A. D. 1881.

J. E. MCINTYRE, Clerk. J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. w-k-4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 1st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary Jane Russell, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 25th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. w-k-4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 1st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 25th, 1881.

W. B. FOSTER, Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. w-k-4

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John M. Bell, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John M. Bell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 25th day of September, A. D. 1881. w-k-4 MELISSA A. BELL, Administratrix.

MERINO RAMS

For Sale.

MESSRS. MASON & WRIGHT, Of Vermont.

Will be at Colorado Springs on or about October 25th with a carload of choice

THOROUGH BRED MERINO RAMS.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to await their arrival. Respectfully, w-k-4 MASON & WRIGHT.

ATTENTION

Sheep Men.

Notice is hereby given that during the month of October, 1881, I will, as sheep inspector, visit the different sheep men of El Paso county, and you are hereby requested to be in readiness as excuses will not be received.

S. GREENWAY,

Colorado Springs, Oct. 1, 1881. w-k-4

Vane, Calvert & Co.'s Paints on Hand

GILES CRISSEY,

DEALER IN CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper, Etc.

Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bijou, Colorado Springs.

MICA PATENTED 1874 AXLE GREASE. It is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricant in the world. It is the best highly polished surface over the axle, reduces friction and lightens the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than any other grease, and one box will do the work of two of any other Grease. Made of the finest materials, and is guaranteed to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all dealers in Machinery, Carriages, Buggies, etc., also by Wagon, Cycle and Tricycle Manufacturers. Cyclopedic of Things Worth Knowing mailed free. 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. d 236m

COLORADO COLLEGE

Assay Department.

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application. w-k-4

WILLS & HALE

Successors to

HOLLOWELL & WILLS

DEALERS IN

Real Estate of Every Description.

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Colorado Springs, w b 19 ft Colorado

LADIES READ THIS

AND GENTLEMEN ALSO.

It is of the greatest importance to you. Cold weather is coming, old winter is giving you timely notice

TO GO TO THE

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

And Select Your

WINTER UNDERWEAR

From the BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE stock there offered for your selection,

Lovely in Quality!

Moderate in Price!

From the low price of 50 cents per garment to the FINEST CAMELS' HAIR.

CLOAKS, COATS, ULSTERS,

New style winter coats from \$4 to \$30 each; very cheap. A beautiful line now opening of choice novelties in

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Satins and Plushes.

Also an Extensive Line of General Dry Goods.

Come and look before making your purchases. Come to the Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

Come to the magazine of popular goods at popular prices. Courtesy, attention, no misrepresentation.

FERRIS & JONES,

Pike's Peak avenue, one door east of Tejon street.

VERITAS AD FINEM

G.S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Side-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.

Tejon street.

we 28 ft

IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY, President. Cashier.

B. F. CROWELL, A. S. WELCH, Vice President. Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK.

Colorado Springs.

CAPITAL \$50,000.

DIRECTORS—IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL, JAS. M. SIGAFUS, J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER.

New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank. Collections Solicited.

STATE

School of Mines

GOLDEN, COLO.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 12th.

The unprecedented success of this institution during the past year, and the large number of students in attendance justify the trustees in their decision to

INCREASE THE FACULTY.

and to add materially to the outfit of the laboratories and lecture rooms for the coming year.

Every facility is furnished for the most complete course

Mining Engineering & Metallurgy

and unusual advantages are presented for

SPECIAL COURSES

In Assaying, Surveying and Chemical Analysis.

TUITION FREE.

For circulars and full particulars, address

ALBERT C. HALE, Ph. D., PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY.

Box 129 GOLDEN, COLO. w-k-2m

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September, 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intentions to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final title, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Koenig, homestead entry No. 1311, for the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 35, and S. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 31, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wiggins, L. Sparlock, and William Burges, of Elberton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin R. Woolsey, D. S. No. 4318, for the S. E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 18, and S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 17, township 12, S. of range 61 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Bodart, T. C. Bodart, Russell Gates, and M. F. McKnight, of Blount Basin, El Paso county, Colorado. w-k-15

BAYARD DEPOSED.

And David Davis Elected President
Of the Senate by the Republicans.

Arthur Desires the Session Prolonged
Until After the Yorktown Celebration.

BAYARD'S FORBEARANCE.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Some democratic senators think Bayard's action in withdrawing his motion to let the resolution electing Davis lie over, unwise. Had it been deferred until to-morrow Bayard would have had an opportunity to fill the vacancies in the committees. Under Edmunds' resolution adopted this morning, he could have made a democratic chairman of foreign relations, and could have given the democrats a majority on the finance, military and judiciary committees and still have been able to provide for new senators on the interior committees. Other senators saw that Bayard would have been too delicate to take advantage of delay, knowing his tenure so brief. No more caucuses are called, and the senators all agree that the session will end in a few days.

THE REPUBLICANS' BUIDNESS.

The democrats have not had any intention of contending the committees with Davis. The republicans can take the entire organization of the senate and some are in favor of electing republicans to fill all offices. One source of trouble is the unwillingness of Davis to vote for either Gorham or Riddleberger, the republican nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms. Davis has said in the last several days that he would not vote for these men. The republicans don't know how to get rid of Gorham and Riddleberger. If they could do so and select candidates acceptable to Davis it is believed he would vote for the entire republican organization.

THE DEMOCRATS DISAPPOINTED.

There is apparently disappointment among the democratic senators at Senator Davis' election. They generally believed up to the last moment that he would not accept. Some criticize him pretty severely saying he has virtually abandoned his much boasted independent position. A democratic senator who generally reflects his party sentiment accurately says that Judge Davis' ambition was tempted by the possibility of reaching the presidential chair and that it overcame his usual good judgment.

THE SENATE AMUSED.

There was something in the election of Davis which much amused the senate. When Harris in the chair appointed Bayard just deposited after so short an incumbency, to escort Davis to the chair, a smile that had played over the senate broke into a moderate laugh. Davis joined in the laugh and was escorted to the chair in apparent good humor. After Davis returned thanks, Edmunds offered a motion thanking Bayard for his impartiality displayed by him as president. This seemed to strike the senate as a satire, and more laughter ensued. Edmunds saw that he had been misconstrued, and rebuked the senators and said he offered the motion in all sincerity, and Mr. Bayard was entitled to thanks because he had occupied the chair at a time when partisan or partial rulings could have been made, and would have worked injustice. He insisted that Bayard had been fair in all things and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the cabinet, until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added that of course he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and would be pleased to have all the senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the senate take a recess of several days to attend the centennial, and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return.

As the original programme of the government's participation in the centennial and honors to the foreign visitors were contemplated by the cabinet and were partially arranged by them, the president wants to carry it out, and therefore he wants the cabinet together until after the centennial. He will make cabinet and continental nominations however immediately after the centennial, but the senate will not adjourn sine die until after the 25th.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

In the criminal court to-day Judge Cox announced that to-morrow morning's session would be taken up with the argument of Ingersoll, counsel for General Brady, on a motion to quash the information recently filed by the attorneys of the government against General Brady and others. Ingersoll desires to say the city after he has spoken. The hearing will be continued, said the judge, until next week, when Elias Brewster and others representing the government can be present.

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur ordered all departments closed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, so that employes may have an opportunity to participate in the reception of the French visitors.

THE THREE AND ONE-HALF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—If the amount of 3½% required for payment does not reach five millions by the hour of closing the de-

partment on Monday bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency will be accepted for redemption on an order of subsequent receipt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Up-ton and chiefs of the bureau in the treasury department, called upon President Arthur yesterday.

Samuel C. Bruce was yesterday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of California.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Immediately after the reading of the journal a number of nominations were received from the president, including among others Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark S. Brewer, consul general to Berlin; Alexander Jordan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, to be consul at Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, to be consul at Robert T. Holley, of Vermont, to be consul at San Francisco; James W. Silver, of Indiana, to be consul at Henry S. Lasar, of Missouri, to be consul at Stanley D. S. Alexander, of Indiana, fifth auditor of the treasury; Benj. P. Davis, of Massachusetts, deputy fourth auditor of the treasury; Jacob H. Elin, of New Hampshire, auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Robert C. Growell, of Minnesota, deputy auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Henry A. Kennedy, of Maine, collector of customs at Waldo, Maine; Thomas M. Broadwater, of Mississippi, collector of customs at Vicksburg; Wm. G. Morris, of California, collector of customs at Alaska; Howard M. Kutchin, Wisconsin, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Wisconsin.

Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis president of the senate, which went over until to-morrow under the rules. Davis was in his seat and made no motion to object. It is now definitely known that he will accept and that his election will be accomplished by his omission to vote. The republicans had assurance of his acceptance before nominating him.

Lamar offered a resolution requesting the president to advise the senate whether any action had been taken by the government since the last session of the senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of the inter-oceanic canal. Tabled for future action.

Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted in the last session.

Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, finance, commerce, military affairs, judiciary, post offices and roads, and public lands, pensions and Indian affairs. He contended that the committees named, were the only ones that would have any work during the special session.

Edmunds opposed the amendment. There were committees not provided for, which in his opinion would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the committee on privileges and elections as one which should be organized. There was on the table a petition presented by the senator from New Jersey, McPherson, said to seriously affect the right of the senators from New York to seats in this body. There was a committee on railroads which might have work to do. It was known from public reports that there had been an important officer suspended for some supposed failure of duty and by law it was required that such suspension should be reported to the senate. The committee on contingent expenses was also a necessary committee.

Garland stated he would modify his amendment so as to continue the committees on privileges and elections and contingent expenses. He thought it would then include all the committees necessary to organize at this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected; yeas 35, nays 37. Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone voting with the republicans.

The Edmunds resolution was then adopted; yeas 37, nays 35. Standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session, and the president pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancies which may exist.

As soon as the result was announced he offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, senator from Illinois, as president pro tem. of the senate.

Pendleton asked that the resolution lay over one day under the rules. So ordered.

An executive session followed.

At one p. m. the doors were reopened and the senate again met in open session.

Pendleton stated that upon reflection and consultation with the senators of his side of the chamber he had concluded to withdraw his objection to the immediate consideration of Senator Davis to be president pro tem.

The senate then proceeded considering the resolution.

Jones, of Florida, opposed the adoption of the resolution in a brief speech, taking the ground that the tenure of office pro tem. is during the absence of the vice-president of the United States.

A vote taken on Logan's resolution resulting in the adoption. Yeas 36, nays 34. Bayard and Davis, (Ills.) not voting. Chairman Harris then appointed Senators Bayard and Anthony a committee to escort the president pro tem. elect to the chair.

On taking the chair Davis made a brief speech saying the high honor conferred upon him came without any exertion on his part. If the fulfillment had carried any party obligation will if he would have felt constrained to decline.

Kellogg's resolution calling for the papers in the case of Vincenzo Strikelo was adopted, and the resolution for striking medals in honor of James A. Garfield, late president of the United States, was referred to the committee on library.

Adjourned.

FOXHALL'S OWNER.

James R. Keene Speaks of the Great Racer. New York, October 12.—The Herald says that if Keene and Lordard imagine that the American people will ever be satisfied until Foxhall and Foxhall meet on the American track they are the most mistaken couple on this terrestrial ball.

Keene was asked yesterday if he would run Foxhall again this season in England and replied: "I have not yet made up my mind. In the coming Cambridgehire, which is only about half the distance of the Czarovitch, his weight is 112 pounds but as he has incurred the penalty by victory to-day of fourteen pounds rising the imports he will have to carry 128 pounds 1 am at present dubious as to the advisability of starting him. No three-year-old has ever won the Cambridgehire with anything approaching the weight Foxhall has to carry." Keene was asked if he would be afraid to let Foxhall against Ingham and he said: "Not at all. I should not be afraid as to the result if I met at equal weight over any distance."

The Herdies coaches did a good business yesterday. Messrs. Stevens & Rouse are daily expecting the coach which will be used on the Pike's Peak avenue route. It was shipped from Pittsburgh soon after the others, and the delay cannot be accounted for.

PARNELL ARRESTED.

The Famous Agitator Wait-ed Upon
At His Hotel and Shown
Forster's Warrant.

He Submits Quietly and is
Taken to Jail.

General Anxiety Felt in
Ireland.

New York, October 13.—A Dublin special says: Parnell was arrested to-day at the Morrison hotel, previous to starting for the Kildare convention. Inspector Malone called this morning and sent up word to Parnell who was in bed, that he would like to see him. The hotel porter returned word that he would be happy to see the inspector as soon as he was dressed. Soon after he sent for Malone, who, with Detective Sheridan, went up stairs. Parnell met him pleasantly, and asked: "Do you intend to arrest me?" "Yes," replied Malone, handing him a warrant still wet with Forster's signature, for the chief secretary only returned from London by the morning mail at 8 o'clock. Parnell then glanced over the warrant and said, "All right." He put on his hat and walked down stairs with the two policemen. A cab was waiting and the three entered. "Kilmaham prison," cried Malone to the driver, and they drove off with four other police in citizens' clothes in another carriage. On arriving at Kilmaham Parnell was at once assigned to a cell. There was no demonstration, as no one knew of the arrest beyond the parties concerned.

DUBLIN, October 13.—Parnell was arrested this morning at Kings Bridge railway station on his way to attend the Kildare convention. It is not yet ascertained what offense he is charged.

Parnell was arrested on two warrants signed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, charging him with inciting the people, intimidating others from paying their just rent and with intimidating the tenants from taking benefit from the land act. Parnell was taken to Kilmaham jail.

DUBLIN, October 13.—The condition of things at noon shows an awful wave of indignation which gathers force as the moments fly and there is no telling when it may break out or what may be the consequences. The land league executive at this moment is sitting with John Dillon in the chair. The worst is being prepared for. It is rumored that the government will take military possession of the land league headquarters and proceed to the utmost extremity of brute force to repress the organization. Calm but deliberate and decisive action is being looked for from the men at the lead. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no fears of the ultimate result.

GLADSTONE ANNOUNCES THE NEWS.

LONDON, October 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that there is no reason beyond gossip for the talk of division in the cabinet. The section of the cabinet which doubts the efficiency of the coercion never denied that circumstances may arise which would justify repression. The ministers who strove the hardest for the land act have the best right to make short work of violence and intemperance.

Referring to the arrest of Parnell the Gazette says that what has been done was done unanimously. Gladstone was informed that the arrest had been accomplished after he arrived at Guild hall, and his announcement of the fact was received with uproarious cheering, the whole of the large assemblage of guests rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

THE PREMIER AT GUILD HALL.

LONDON, October 13.—Gladstone visited Guild hall to-day and received in a gold box an address voted by the corporation of London recording their high sense of his great services to his country and asking him to sit for a marble bust to be placed in Guild hall. Gladstone in reply to the address deplored the arrears of business in the house of commons in consequence of disloyalty to the house of men who had no pride in its traditions. When William had been rendered efficient he said reform in the London municipality would be undertaken.

In announcing the arrest of Parnell he said: "I have been informed that the first step has been taken towards the vindication of law and order by the arrest of a man who entirely from motives which I don't challenge or examine, has made himself prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law. We are not at issue with the people of Ireland. I firmly believe the majority of tenants earnestly desire a fair trial of the land act. The power with which we are struggling is that which endeavors to say how far the people shall obey the law. We have no fear of the people of Ireland but do fear lest many more should become demoralized or intimidated."

ADDRESS TO AMERICAN LEAGUES.

New York, October 13.—Patrick Ford has issued an address to the land leagues in America about the arrest of Parnell, in which he says that Irishmen must restrain their impulses, and that reason, not passion, should rule the hour. "Never did the land league have a better opportunity to manifest its moral power than now. Never did it become the duty of the Irish people to exhibit the virtues of self-possession, discipline and obedience to the land league more than now. Through enlightenment and organization the people will assuredly come into possession of the inheritance. Much has been accomplished looking to this end already. Gladstone himself openly confesses that the land league is the only government in Ireland now with any moral force behind it, hence he makes war upon it. He presents arms to a majesty of ideas which is invulnerable and immortal. No man who believes in the superiority of mind over brute matter can entertain a doubt respecting the final issue."

AMERICA'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

Boston, October 13.—P. A. Collins, president of the land league of the United States, immediately on receipt of the news of Parnell's arrest, sent the following cablegram to the executive in Dublin:

To Sexton, Land League, Dublin: Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder. If the league is to continue the policy is to stand firm and keep cool. The British game has always been to crush agitation in Ireland by provoking civil war. Defeat it. Keep on

the old line. Be as patient as you have been bold. The American league will redouble its work and stand by you to the end.

(Signed) P. A. COLLINS.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, O., October 13.—Returns to-night indicate the election of twenty republican and thirteen democratic senators. Two districts included in the above returns are still in doubt, one being claimed by the republicans and the other conceded to the democrats. It is thought that the republicans will have from 30 to 35 majority in the house. Should official figures verify the above the republicans will have a larger majority in both branches of the general assembly than they had in the last body.

FATED KOKOMO.

The Town Nearly Destroyed by Fire. Kokomo, Col., October 13.—About half-past six this evening a fire started in the lamp room of the Summit House caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The flames spread with great rapidity until about 10 o'clock. Not one building of the main street and business portion of Kokomo remained standing. About eighty families are homeless and destitute. The loss is about \$400,000 at least; insurance very light. The fire department came over from Leadville, under the management of Superintendent Griffin. They crossed the continental divide a distance of 92 miles in 45 minutes, but were too late to give aid. There are not twenty houses left standing. Whisky is free and hundreds of men are now infuriated. Considerable excitement was caused by the fire when it reached the powder magazines, and terrific explosions occurred. The fire will probably smoulder for weeks.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LEADVILLE, Colo., October 13.—The town of Kokomo, in Summit county, has been reduced to ashes. The Herald gives the following details: The fire commenced in the Summit House, by the exploding of a lamp and communicating with coal oil cans. The fire spread rapidly, a north wind blowing at the time and the south end of the town was burned. The wind then changed and burned the north end of the town. The fire was stopped in that direction, by the tearing down of houses. The wind again veered to the west, and the fire burned everything in that direction. Four blocks were burned. About twenty houses are left in the town. The Kokomo bank, hotels, depot and the entire business portion is consumed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. No snailers were burned. The fire was still progressing at last reports.

LARGE EXCHANGES.

For the First Week in October Throughout the Country.

New York, October 13.—The exchanges for the first week of October are the largest ever recorded, in spite of the fact that the stock speculation contributed to the aggregate very much less than on many other occasions. Every town in the country shows an increase over the corresponding week last year. The following table shows the percentage of increase in detail:

New York	71.2
Boston	57.2
Philadelphia	41.1
Chicago	35.8
Cincinnati	34.8
St. Louis	34.8
Milwaukee	33.9
San Francisco	33.3
Pittsburgh	31.4
Louisville	30.9
New Orleans	21.4
Providence	17.7
Cleveland	17.1
Kansas City	16.1
Indianapolis	15.6
Low Haven	15.5
Worcester	14.9
Baltimore	14.7
Memphis	12.9
Albany	11.3

Referring to these wonderful figures the Public says that seventy years ago the value of all the property in this country was less than the recorded payments made in the single week ending October 8th, at the few cities here named. The enormous transactions at some of these cities naturally suggests the idea that a large part of the payments arise from speculation. The settlement of monthly contracts at the chief centers of the speculation evidently counts for much, but the legitimate quarter or half yearly payments of interest, dividends, rentals and the like undoubtedly swell the amount still more, and the volume of legitimate trade is indubitably very large. As the wholesale merchants of this and other cities are well aware, speculative operations can be found here and there, but the bulk of the business is legitimate. Only \$30,000,000 would more than cover the nominal value of all the grain sold in this city last week. The contracts included about \$45,000,000 and would cover the nominal value of all cash and all option sales of cotton and \$10,000,000 more would cover the sales of petroleum and provisions and yet a great part of these transactions involved no payment of money except in deposit of margins. It is evident that the flood of speculation has risen dangerously high, but it is also evident that the volume of legitimate trade is much larger than ever before.

THE WESTERN UNION MEETING.

New Directors Elected and the Yearly Report Read.

New York, October 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph company was held to-day. The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Norvin Green, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin D. Morgan, John Van Horne, A. B. Cornell, E. J. Sanford, Moses Taylor, Hugh J. Jewett, Frederick Ames, Augustus Schell, Harrison Durkee, Jay Gould, Russell Sax, Sidney Dillon, James H. Banker, Robert Lenox Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin D. Worcester, William D. Bishop. These were all re-elected. The new members elected were as follows: C. P. Huntington, Salmon G. Simmons, E. Wiman, George J. Gould, G. D. Roberts, S. Sloan, Amasa Stone, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Clendenen, Cyrus W. Field. Over \$600,000 of stock was voted.

The following officers of the company were re-elected by the board of directors: President—Norvin Green; vice-presidents—Eckert, Van Horne, Schell, and Durkee. The annual report for the year ending June 30 last showed the receipts to be \$14,000,000. After providing for dividends, cash a surplus of \$190,255 remained. President Green closes the report as follows: "The gross earnings of the company for the ensuing year cannot be less than \$15,000,000 and the net profits are scarcely falling below \$6,500,000. The earnings are now and have been for the first quarter just closed at a rate considerably above the figures named." T. T. Eckert was re-elected general manager.

THE FIRE FIEND

Attacks a Philadelphia Mill.
The Operatives Become Pan-ic Stricken,
And Meet Death on the Pavement.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—Charles H. Landerberger's mill, owned by Joseph Harvey, 1711 Randall street, was burned to-night. The fire broke out about 9:45. The neighbors rushed to the building and saw the operatives at the windows on the third and fourth floors. They called to the girls not to jump, as ladders would be brought, but several sprang from the windows. The shrieks of the people in the building where escape was cut off, were heartrending. Most of them jumped to the sidewalk, and a few escaped by the elevator rope. It is believed that half of those injured will die. At least twenty persons were injured. One girl is reported killed outright by striking the iron steps. Some are thought to be buried in the ruins. The fire, it is supposed, originated from sparks from the electric light firing a lot of material on the second floor.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The fire at Landerberger's mill last night originated in the finishing room on the second floor and spread through the building with amazing rapidity. About forty-five hands, twelve of whom were girls, were at work on the floor. The majority were engaged in the spinning and weaving departments on the upper floor. The wooden stairways at either end of the building were soon ablaze. The bridge connecting the building with another mill was shut off from approach by fire-proof doors, and in the absence of any fire escape a panic instantly ensued among the men and women confined within the building. They rushed to the windows and called frantically to the crowd below to save them. It was proposed by the crowd to form in the street and catch the men and girls as they leaped out, but before anything could be done a young woman leaped from the fifth story. It seemed that every bone in her body was broken, for she never spoke or breathed after striking the pavement. After this the imprisoned people seemed to become frenzied and though the crowd outside sought to encourage them by shouting that help would shortly be there, they began to jump from the windows like sheep. When the firemen were able to enter the building they found on the third floor the bodies of two females burned almost to a crisp, and a man badly scorched and dead. Before they could search further the fourth floor with its heavy machinery came crashing through and they barely escaped with their lives. The firemen were compelled to desist from their labors because the floors had gone through to the ground, and machinery, charred wood and what remained of the unfortunate operatives, ten or twelve, were mingled together in an unrecognizable mass, which was seething and sending out columns of steam as the cold water was poured upon it.

The following is a list of the victims as far as can be ascertained:

Dead—Annie Brady, Mary Kelly, Henry Morgan, and an unknown girl who died at the hospital, two unknown girls aged about 13 and 18 respectively, and an unknown German, dead at the morgue.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

E. Brooks Chosen Chairman—The Platform Adopted.

ALBANY, October 12.—The convention was called to order at 10:35, and the committee on contested seats reported, when a decision in favor of the New York county democracy was announced. There was some cheering. The report was unanimously carried. Honorable E. Brooks was unanimously chosen permanent chairman and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of the address the secretary read the resolutions. The platform adopted reaffirms fidelity to the democratic principles and denounces the fraud of 1876, whereby the people were defrauded of the fruits of their victory. It declares that reform is still necessary, that the continued disclosures of new plundering of the people's funds by inner rings in the treasury, post-office and interior departments demonstrate that reform is more than ever a necessity and demands a thorough investigation of these frauds. The assassination of the late president is deplored in all its public and private aspects, and heartfelt sympathy for his family is expressed.

The platform favors hard money, denounces the republican support of the repudiation parties in Virginia, Minnesota, Mississippi and other states. The republican legislature of New York is also denounced for its corruption and dishonesty.

The resolution was adopted without dissent and the nominations were proceeded with.

Brooks in his address deplored the death of Garfield at the hand of an assassin. He referred feelingly to the death of the president.

Referring to the election of 1876, he said: "It becomes the democratic voters of this state neither to forget the past nor to forget the offense which practically disfranchised two states and thousands of American citizens in order to make a man president who had received neither the constitutional vote nor the first election." Brooks spoke in advocacy of honest elections, honest officials, honest money, free ships and tariff for the revenue, affording liberal protection to every great interest. He denounced the greed of corporations.

THE FOLLOWING TICKET WAS NOMINATED:

For secretary of state, Wm. Purcell; for comptroller, Geo. H. Lippman; for attorney-general, A. Parmenter; for treasurer, Robt. A. Maxwell; for state engineer, Thomas Eversted; for judge of the court of appeals, ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker. After the usual vote of thanks the convention adjourned sine die.

COMMENTS BY THE NEW YORK PRESS.

New York, October 13.—John Kelly's "bounce" has put the Herald in an extraordinary humor. It says: The history of the state does not contain a record of a more respectable day's work than was done at Albany yesterday. Besides disposing of Kelly

the remainder of the business of the convention also is respectable. It put strong nominations on a strong platform in comparison with the republican nominations. In reference to the condition of the canal basin developing the state's water way cannot avoid the recognition of the superior claims of the democratic ticket nominations.

THE STATE.

John Kelly's organ, says: The scenes enacted at Albany, both in the committee room and in the packed convention itself, show the democracy of the whole nation to what a depth of degradation, imbecility and shame the party once so powerful and glorious and honored has sunk.

THE SUN.

gives a laudable assent to the ticket and platform, and says the party must go into the contest prepared to meet the whole strength of the republicans.

THE TIMES.

says: There are certain to be two sets of democratic candidates for all the important offices to be filled in this city and the chances of electing good men are more than usually favorable. The Times strongly hints that a citizens organization may be desirable and warns the "regular republican agencies" that their nominations have need to maintain a much higher standard of fitness than usual to meet the public demand and expectations.

The Tribune says: Taken as a whole the ticket is not strong. It is clumsily arranged geographically, three of the candidates living in the same section in the eastern part of the state. There is not a single name upon the ticket that will arouse the enthusiasm of the democratic masses.

The World says that in every particular, from the exclusion of the halls to the choice of the ticket, the convention has vindicated itself as a convention of the democratic masses, and its action has been remarkably free from the taint of bossism.

SANTA FE ITEMS.

SANTA FE, N. M., October 13.—The New Mexican's San Marchal special, dated yesterday, says Joe Wells, a teamster at Fort Craig, last night becoming enraged at a man named Riely, because the latter refused to lend him \$5 to gamble with, struck Riely in the back of the head with a bottle, inflicting an ugly wound. This morning the parties met again and resumed the quarrel. Wells threatened to kill Riely, and the latter immediately shot him putting a ball through his body, from the effects of which he died this evening. Riely is held in custody by the military at Ft. Craig. A brakeman named Glass this evening while attempting to board a freight train at San Antonio, missed his footing and was violently thrown to the ground, sustaining a severe injury to his hips, and it is feared that he is hurt internally.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 13.

Silver bars, 1.12½.
Money, 97½.
Governments, strong.
Stocks closed firm.

The following are the quotations:

BONDS.
United States 4's, 115½ Northern Pacific, 37½
" 4½'s, 102½ Kansas Pacific, 110½
" 5's, 100½ K. P. (Denver div.), 113
" 6's, 102½ Denver & R. G. Vail
Union Pacific, 113 D. S. P. & P., 105
Central Pacific, 107½

RAILROAD STOCKS.
Union Pacific, 113½ Hannibal & St. Joe, 7
Central Pacific, 107½ Lake Shore, 109½
Northern Pacific, 37½ Northern P., 38½
Texas Pacific, 49½ M. & K. & A., 64
Kansas Pacific, 110½ Phila. & Reading, 64
New York Central, 138½ Ohio & Mississippi, 11
Erie, 100½ C. & P., 100
C. & N. Y., 154½ Michigan Central, 85
C. & N. W., 123½ D. L. & W., 121
M. & S. P., 108½ L. & N., 103½
D. & R. G., 103½ Mineral Creek, 38½
Wabash, 49½ Panama (exch.), 20
Pacific Mail, 49½ W. F. & O. Co., 180
W. U. T. & P., 38½ A. M. Ex. Co., 70½
Am. Union Tel. Co., 30
A. & P. Tel. Co., C. & C. I. Co., 70½

MINING STOCKS.

Annie, 30 Huikill, 65
Bodie, 8 3/4 Hibbard, 10
Boulder, 37½ Horrocks, 10
Big Pittsburg, 74 Horn Silver, 10
Bald Mountain, 10 Highland Chief, 15
Bussick, 10 Horn Silver, 15
Brooks, 10 Little Chief, 12
Bull Domingo, 73 Little Chief, 120
Car. Virginia, 380 Leadville (exch.), 140
Caribou, 250 Mariposa (bid), 40
Chrysolite, 6 1/2 Mineral Creek, 38½
Cherokee, 145 Moose, 10
Dunkin, 21 Ontario, 10
Dundee, 10 Okechewie (exch.), 25
Durand, 6 1/2 Okechewie, 13
Freeland, 5 1/2 Red Bluff, 10
Green Mountain, 120 Silver Cliff, 305
Hill Silver, 10 Silver Nugget, 10
Glass-Pender, 20 Sutor, 137½
Olimax, 20

A Lead Bill for Scotland.</

The News-Democrat complains that the mails are not properly managed.

At a late hour no report from the Ohio elections was received. It is expected that the Western Union will be able, however, to get us news ahead of the mail.

The Democrat-News of Gunnison is a democratic paper which is conducting a very able canvass in behalf of its candidates. It is doing this without the use of slander and abuse.

We publish on this page an editorial review of President Garfield's case from the Medical News. As this is the highest medical authority in the country, it will be read with interest.

Mr. Tilden still poses before the country. In a letter written October 3d, he speaks of his reform labors and his sacrifices for the public weal. His cant grows with his increasing years.

The Leadville Herald thinks Mr. Conkling "can be great if he will, but by continually pressing himself forward upon an unwilling party he only exhibits the weaknesses common to humanity." The Herald occasionally sees things as they are.

There never was so much building going on in the state as now. Our hardware merchants find it impossible to get a sufficient quantity of nails to meet the demand. Yesterday it was found impossible to buy in the state any quantity of tenpenny nails.

The Denver Republican published an interesting statement showing that there are \$7,283,571.25 on deposit in Denver banks. This suggests the question why was not this assessed, especially as the loans and discounts of these banks were only half the deposits.

Murat Halstead has excited considerable envy among stalwart editors because he was the first to have a confidential interview with President Arthur. These papers don't realize as yet that President Arthur is not at the head of a faction of a party but the country.

The statement of the Western National Bank, of South Pueblo, for October first shows the remarkable prosperity of that city. This bank began business August 15. As a result of this six weeks' business, the statement of October first showed deposits amounting to \$103,000.

On Sunday last Mr. Rothacker in the Tribune began a series of articles on eminent journalists. The first article was on Henry Watterson and was as brilliant as its subject. Mr. Rothacker is by far the most brilliant writer on the press of Colorado, and shows his ability to better advantage in articles like the above than in the daily routine of editorial work. These articles will be a feature of the Sunday Tribune. Others are to follow on Charles A. Dana, Whitteford Reid, Murat Halstead and others. Such articles will give Mr. Rothacker a high reputation in the east as well as in Colorado.

It is a settled fact that Secretary Windom will go back to the senate. Senator Edgerton who was appointed as Windom's successor is an old and faithful friend of Windom. He notified Windom immediately after the shooting of Garfield that he should resign and that he (Windom) should go back to the senate, as he could best serve his state. Windom asked that the matter rest for a while. After Garfield's death Edgerton renewed his proposition and it was favorably received. Mr. Windom will remain in the cabinet until December, but will probably then return to the senate by appointment of the governor and on the meeting of the legislature will be regularly elected.

After all the predictions that the friends of Mr. Conkling proposed to bully the republican convention of New York city, the convention went through its business without a hitch or more than the ordinary exhibition of factional prejudice. This is the usual value of political predictions based upon factional rancor. (Leadville Herald.)

The predictions were not verified because Mr. Conkling's friends were in the minority. There is no question about what they would have done had they been in the majority. The conventions since 1871 all show that Mr. Conkling has never failed to use any power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exercise power which they did not possess.

The remarkable letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Garfield, accepting the position of secretary of state, has attracted very general attention. It has raised Mr. Blaine still higher in the estimation of the masses, because of the generous and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Garfield. There has been considerable speculation as to the manner in which it became public. The Philadelphia Press, which made the letter public, gives the following explanation:

"In January last a gentleman of some political prominence in the western part of this state visited Mentor, and was discussing with the president-elect the probable composition of his cabinet. The only member then definitely settled upon was Blaine for secretary of state. The president-elect gave to the gentleman a copy of Blaine's letter accepting the tender of the state department, which he had previously read to him. The gentleman to whom the copy was given thinks he violates no confidence in permitting its publication."

The efforts to cry down Mr. Blaine by stalwart organs will hardly be successful. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine, more than any other republican leader, has the confidence and love of the republican party. General Grant, unwise, has joined in the crusade against Mr. Blaine. The following statement of the result of the first ballot in the Chicago convention of the states which elected republican electors in November, shows the relative standing of the candidates:

Blaine	190
Cleveland	123
Sherman	46
Edmunds	32
Washington	10
Windom	10
Total	428

This shows that Mr. Blaine has to an eminent degree the confidence of his party. His strength was largely in republican states, while Grant's was mainly in democratic states. Mr. Arthur cannot ignore him or his friends without ignoring a large part of the republican party, which he is not likely to do.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election in Ohio is now known. Governor Foster is re-elected by a reduced majority and a republican legislature is elected. This result is highly satisfactory as this is the off year in which the republicans are usually defeated. The election for governor always occurs on the uneven years. The elections have gone half of the time republican and half of the time democratic. This was the democratic turn. The republicans have usually carried the elections for the year before. The presidential contest as in 1871, 1875 and 1879. In the two latter years the contest was extremely close but the republicans won. The election the year following the presidential election has usually been dull and the democrats have won as in 1873 when Allen was elected, and 1877 when Bishop was elected. This was therefore their turn. The fact that the republicans have carried Ohio this year places it in the list of surely republican states. The republican party has now carried Ohio for four successive years, and has been defeated only once in seven years. This is the best seven years' record the republican party has had in Ohio. The chances for the election of the democratic candidate were unusually good, as the republicans had not only to contend with indifference, but with the prohibition and liquor interests. The election of the legislature has no special significance as no United States senator will be elected by it. The next vacancy will be that of Senator Pendleton, which will occur March 4, 1885. In 1883 the legislature will be elected which elects his successor. The only advantage the democracy would have by carrying the legislature would be the opportunity to re-district the state so that more democratic representatives could be elected to congress. This was done in 1877-78, so that the republicans, though carrying the state, had only eight of the twelve representatives. This cannot be done this year.

The results in Iowa are always monotonous. In 1878 the greenbackers elected two candidates to congress, but this is the only reverse the party has had in years. The republicans seem to have done better than usual. Gains were made in the legislature and the republicans have 50,000 majority. This is a greater majority than the party has had since 1876. The elections therefore indicate the republicans are not only holding their own but gaining.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND.

Doctor Holland, as he was generally known, died suddenly in New York yesterday. The announcement will be received with regret by the literary world, of which he was for so long a conspicuous member, and with sincere sorrow by those who were personally acquainted with him.

Doctor Holland was essentially and purely a literary man. At the beginning of his life he was tempted to follow a professional life, but after three years of medical practice he entered upon a literary career, and to the day of his death continued his literary and editorial duties. We publish elsewhere a brief history of his life, and mention a few of the very many works of which he was the author. These novels, histories and poems show him to have been a versatile writer, and the fact that from his literary labors he acquired an independent fortune, proves him to have been a popular author as well. There was that about his writings, and especially his poems which caught the popular fancy and gained for the author a wide popularity. There has always been a demand for his works, and whatever fault may be found with his literary style, and however much the subject matter may be criticised Dr. Holland will still be remembered as one who wrote successfully and who had at the time of his death more admirers and more followers than many another writer who produced works far superior to his both in literary style and intrinsic worth. It has often been considered remarkable that Doctor Holland should enjoy such universal popularity when there was so much in his writings to criticise, but it was because he was possessed in an eminent degree of that rare power of tickling the popular fancy that he became and continued to be an editor, poet, novelist and lecturer with a large and enthusiastic following.

For the past ten years Dr. Holland has been the editor of Scribner's Magazine. In this field he has been popular and successful, and has with the aid of his liberal partner and collaborer, Roswell Smith, brought the magazine prominently forward and has given it a place in the literary and artistic world which it could not have reached had there not been in its editor some literary force and ability. Although surrounded by distinguished assistants who have done much to gain for Scribner's present position, still Doctor Holland was the real and actual head and deserves full praise for the labors he performed and the ends he accomplished. In his editorial contributions to the Magazine he was at all times a conscientious writer upon the topics of the day, and especially in the cause of temperance, and in favor of what was true, honest and manly. For political purity, against shams and conceits, his pen was always active and through all the articles ran evidences that the writer himself was a man who believed in and practiced what he thought.

And this was true. In private life Doctor Holland was what he wanted others to be, temperate, honest, manly and lovable. Whoever has stood in his presence, and has conversed with him could not help being impressed with the fact that he was a good man. This may be considered praise enough, but he was not simply good himself, he helped others to be so too. He advised the young, and encouraged them, and many an aspirant for literary fame has gone from Doctor Holland's office convinced that there was no quait in the nature of the successful man who had talked with him concerning the duties of life. It is not unlikely that one of the great reasons why Doctor Holland has been so successful is that he wrote as he felt, and that the public recognized the fact. His novels,

perhaps, may be criticised as having too much of almost impossible goodness in their heroes and heroines, but the writer was earnest in desiring a higher standard of morality in society, and may be excused for painting his characters too strongly, when it is remembered that he himself lived up to his high ideas. His words will be missed and so will his example.

Matthew Vassar, who died recently, bequeathed \$80,000 to Vassar college with two professorships, with the condition that the chairs must be occupied by male instructors. May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, Indiana, grows very indignant, and calls the bequest an \$80,000 sneer. She thinks that it should be declined, as it is a reflection on the intellectual capacity of woman. She calls on the women of America to give \$80,000 to take the place of this bequest. This is simply silly. It would be much better to use the second \$80,000 for two more professorships, and add the proviso that they must be filled only by women. This will not be regarded by men as an \$80,000 sneer, and will increase the efficiency of a college for the education of women. It is a bad policy to affix conditions to bequests, as it encourages the institution it is intended to help, but it is still worse policy to reject the gifts. We presume Miss or Mrs. Sewell will admit that men can be found who will fill these chairs as well as women, and if so the efficiency of this institution is not impaired by the provision, which should be the real question to consider. As to the sneer, it is unfortunate that so many women should go around with chips on their shoulders asking for an insult. A provision of the charter of Brown university is that its president shall be a Baptist minister. This does not imply that an Episcopal minister, or a man not a minister, may not fill the position as well. It is simply the idea of the founder. The Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Quakers, who attend that college in large numbers, do not feel insulted. There is also no reason for a woman to be insulted by this condition of Matthew Vassar's bequest. Such appeals as Miss or Mrs. Sewell's bring into disrepute the whole subject of women's suffrage and reforms of various kinds.

The expulsion of Dr. Thomas from the Methodist ministry is exciting a good deal of comment. It is thought to indicate bigotry, narrowness, etc. But this is a mistake. The church does not affirm that Dr. Thomas is not a Christian, but simply that he should not be minister in the church if he did not preach its doctrines. This is only reasonable. Unless the church did this, it should give up its creed. It would stultify itself, if it were to send out a teacher commissioned as an ordained representative of its church organization who should teach contrary to its creed. Dr. Thomas, when he found his belief contrary to that of his church, should have settled the matter at once by withdrawing from the organization and uniting with another more in sympathy with his views. This would have prevented all schism and is the dignified course for any man to take. It is not likely that the republican party would send out democratic stump speakers in a campaign, and there is no more reason in a church sending out teachers who preach doctrines contrary to its creed.

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the whole American export of manufactured goods to Asia, Africa and Australia amounted to \$4,750,000,000, while the English exports to those countries amounted to \$77,000,000. (Cheers.) The trade of France and America together did not beat the English. Although both enjoyed protection, England beat them in all neutral markets. Mr. Gladstone said: "So long as America adheres to protection our commercial supremacy will be secure."

—[Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds.] The last sentence expresses the general sentiment of the wiser English statesmen. They know England is stronger commercially because the United States has a protective tariff. It is true that a free trade tariff would give a larger market for English manufactures in this country. But it would make America a competitor for trade in the neutral countries in Asia and South America, and thus injure British commerce more than it would benefit it. Nothing but the wall protection has built prevents us from obtaining to a large extent the trade of Asia and South America which naturally belongs to us, but which England possesses.

Peter Becker obtained the democratic nomination for sheriff in Lake county on Tuesday. The news will be received with pleasure by his friends here. Mr. Becker was twice elected sheriff of this county as a democrat, though the county was republican, which shows the esteem in which he was held here. He was a brave, honest officer. If there is any failure to elect the entire republican ticket in Lake this fall, we trust that Mr. Becker will get in.

The term of Senator Bayard was short, lasting only three days. The election of David Davis will be considered a republican victory, though Mr. Davis acted with the democracy last spring. The change is of no practical help to the republican party and no injury to the democratic party. It is barely possible that it will identify Mr. Davis more closely with the republican party. The election of Mr. Davis was a cute trick, but not a great one.

The only unfortunate thing about the arrest of Parnell is that it is likely to make a martyr of a scheming politician. It has raised him in the estimate of the Irish people who should despise him.

Senator Bayard can pleasantly remember that the American people looked with considerable complacency on his occupancy of the president's chair in the senate.

No partisan will now threaten the life of the president. In the succession of Mr. Davis no party has anything to gain or lose.

It is said that Queen Victoria's maids, of honor average fifty years of age.

Senator Davis will give weight to the proceedings in the senate.

Senator Edmunds brought us through all right.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

The dispatches from Ireland this morning are such as to warrant the belief that grave troubles are in store for that country. Parnell has been arrested on the general charge of creating disturbances and has been taken to jail. His arrest is an indirect, and indeed is almost a direct blow at the land league of which he is the head. The government must have intended to take decisive action against the league, and has probably all the necessary plans laid to deal with it severely, or it would not have made the arrest. It must have known that by laying violent hands on so important a person as Parnell much excitement would be caused throughout Ireland, and that it would be necessary to meet the outbreak with severe and prompt measures.

The Irish question has now taken a new phase. It is one which must be dealt with without gloves. Debates in parliament concerning it are at an end, and it must be solved in other ways. Those who imagined that the passage of the land act would settle it, and who looked to that measure as something which would work radical changes in Irish conditions will be disappointed. The land leaguers have been successful in gaining being the indirect means of stirring up social disorders and the English government finds itself in a position where it must act quickly and decisively. The country is ripe for open revolution and the long half-expressed desires for change and for home government for Ireland are likely at this time to find free expression in desperate and determined acts.

The feeling among the majority of people in Ireland is in favor of having all bonds severed which connect their country with England. The agitators, either for unselfish love for Ireland or to gratify personal ambition, have done all in their power to keep this desire alive, and have by their words sought to fan it into light whenever it was in danger of dying out. Parnell and his followers have spoken on every opportunity which presented itself concerning the wrongs which they believe, or pretend, to believe are suffered by their countrymen. They have been satisfied with nothing that did not look to independence, and have so worked upon public opinions and individual passions that the people will be very ready to believe that in the arrest of Parnell the English government has only given one more indication that it proposes to continue its hold upon Ireland and its policy of what the Irish call tyrannical oppression.

In view of what has already happened, the belief will be strengthened that Ireland will not rest until she gains her much-desired independence. So far all relief measures have had a temporary effect. The land act was the most generous relief that England had ever given. It corrected many abuses, and by restricting the powers of the landlord and by giving the tenants many privileges never enjoyed before was an act which the Irish might well have received with satisfaction. Under it they might have enjoyed a fair degree if not a great degree of prosperity. It was indeed so liberal that many would have gladly enjoyed its provisions, had the agitators ceased their revolutionary and disturbing speeches. But these men want much more than they have ever yet received. They know that even this relief would not have been granted, had they not agitated the question of Ireland's needs. The liberality of Gladstone only encouraged them to demand more from him. They continued their complaints, and led their followers to believe that disorders, agitation and defiance would secure for them national independence. Just so long as the people believe there is this possibility, just so long will they overlook all relief measures, and be satisfied with nothing short of what they ask for.

We do not mean to say that wise legislation cannot reconcile Ireland to remaining part of the British empire. The experiment has not been really tried. Such fragmentary remedies for wrongs, as have been given by parliament, have been wrung from the English people by agitation and not granted from a sense of justice. Only such relief has been given as would quiet agitation. The last land act was generous, but the Irish people was not in a condition to receive it properly. It was just, but not just enough to wipe out five centuries of wrong; it was friendly, but not friendly enough to destroy the prejudices of fifteen generations. The English people have been tardy in doing justice to Ireland, and the Irish people will be tardy in accepting justice. The two people are in such a condition now, that friendly acts do not pass for their full value. The fault is England's in the beginning because real cause has been given for Irish prejudice and no proper effort made to remove Irish ignorance. This does not justify any of the recent foolish acts of the Irish people under the lead of demagogues. It only explains how a naturally brave and generous people has been made the tool of unscrupulous demagogues.

Wiser statesmanship may prevent these periodic revolutions and may eventually bind Ireland as closely to the English people as the Scotch are. But there must be some assimilation. Many things must be taken into account in bringing this about. The Irish people have a different religion. They are poor and ignorant. They do not travel and are as far from England as though living in America. The civilizing agents that have been actively working on the social and political condition of England, have been almost foreign to Ireland. For these reasons there are few points of sympathy between the two people and they have been drifting from each other. Something should be done to assimilate the ideas, hopes, and life of the two people. England can no more maintain her hold on the Irish people by simple force of arms, than Turkey can on the Slavs and Greeks. The Irish must feel that they are a part of the great British empire and not a subjugation province under it. If there shall be some attempt to settle this Irish question in this way, then we may expect to see Irish prejudice fade away, her ideas of independence given up, and her national life and patriotism merged into that of the British empire.

The Capital Question.

San Juan Prospector.

The time is drawing near when the question as to the removal of a permanent location of the state capital at Denver will be decided. That Denver, through her organs, has failed to recognize, or properly appreciate, until very recently, the merits or the importance of the country south of the Divide, has been a well-attested fact. That the city is not located near the geographical center of the state is another fact, but it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the result of the election. No point outside of the present capital city can hope to secure the united efforts of those who desire the removal, and the consequence will be but a few scattering votes for various points south, and the majority will go to Denver. Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Leadville, with numerous smaller points, are already making strenuous efforts, and each town and vicinity voting for its favorite point will only add in assuring the permanency of the present location. The Prospector has watched the agitation of the question with no small degree of interest, and, as was suggested in these columns some years since, still claims that the proper thing to do is to divide the state. Let Denver remain the capital of Colorado—that portion north of the Divide—and let a new state be formed embracing all of the country south and in the present boundary of the state. There is an abundance of territory, and two good-sized states could be formed, having an area larger than any one of the New England states. The country is geographically divided, and so long as Denver remains the capital and the boundary of the state remains the same, the impression will prevail that Denver is Colorado, and that about all of the country worth noting lies northwest of the Queen City. It is a noteworthy fact that the business of any state will gravitate towards the capital, other things being equal, and for a mining state with new portions requiring development it becomes necessary that all portions are well represented. This has certainly never been accorded the San Juan country, until the capital question was agitated, by the press and people of Denver. This is a fact that cannot be denied, and is one of the reasons why many will vote against Denver, and the main reason the Prospector has for declaring that, with this feeling, the state should be divided. The time may not have arrived, but it will come when there will be a loud clamor for a division of this commonwealth, and instead of removing the capital we shall vote for a division of the state.

Petered Out San Juan.

Solid Muldoon.

The revised edition teaches us that when one eye is blacked to turn the other for like treatment, this mode of revenge might have gratified the animosities of those blessed old apostles who divided their time between making mashes and angling for miracles. But when "Petered out San Juan" gets a black eye she most generally always sometimes devotes the unblackened optic to the glorious work of getting even. Damned.

Check.

Leadville Chronicle.

It seems like the ultimatum of editorial check for one of our exchanges to steal the main body of his capital leader from a circular used by the Colorado Springs committee and then wind up his article by advocating Denver for the location of the capital.

The following letter from Mr. Bliss is of interest, both because of his personal relations to President Arthur and his connection with the prosecution of the Star route frauds:

"To the Editor of the Sun:

"Sir—It seems to me I am made of late to occupy too much space in the newspapers. As the remarks are, for a wonder, generally complimentary, you will perhaps permit me to say two things, in the hope that I may relieve your columns in the future.

"First—The papers are naming me as a possible occupant of all sorts of offices. For some of them my training and habits of mind render me conspicuously unfit. Let me say, once for all, that I have no aspirations outside of my office, and that I can not foresee any contingency in which I shall ask or accept any office under the administration of President Arthur. I have been too long the friend of the president, and too sincerely his friend, to wish him—in my behalf, at least—to expose himself to even a suspicion of providing for a personal friend at public expense, especially as that friend isn't in want of anything.

"Secondly—Apparently because everything is not done at once in the star route cases by counsel who were retained only fifteen days ago, it is suggested that there is an intention to protect some one. There is no such intention. Before I accepted a retainer I received the strongest assurances that there was no disposition to protect any guilty person. If any one believes that Chester A. Arthur will either directly or indirectly interfere to prevent the ends of justice from being accomplished, he doesn't know him; and if any one believes I propose to let up on any seemingly guilty man, unless he can be guilty in convicting some one bigger or more guilty than himself, I am vain enough to think he doesn't know me. I propose so far as in my power, that every one shall have a fair trial, but that there be a trial in every case where counsel believe there is sufficient evidence of guilt.

"To relieve the specific anxiety of the world and others, let me add that the facts in the case of ex-Senator Dorsey have been gathered under the supervision of Mr. James and Mr. MacVeg during months of faithful labor. The result is now in the hands of counsel, that they may reduce the charges to legal form; and as speedily as possible—I think within two or three weeks—the formal steps necessary to procure a submission of the case to a jury will be completed. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS."

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Dr. Bliss' Report of His Case.

The Medical Record of the 5th instant will publish a full review of the case of the late President Garfield, by Dr. D. W. Bliss, and by the courtesy of that journal we are enabled to give the following extracts from it:

After describing the events immediately following the shooting, Dr. Bliss proceeds to give the result of the formal consultation with Drs. Agnew and Hamilton on the Fourth of July. He says:

"They individually examined the wound with great care. These examinations consisted in the introduction, in different directions, of probes, flexible bougies, in order, if possible, to determine the course of the ball. With the evidences developed by this personal examination, together with the complete history of the shooting of the president, and the progress of the symptoms for the first forty-seven hours, they proceeded to discuss the possible course of the ball and organs involved, viz., whether it passed directly forward into or through the liver, or was deflected backward at a right angle so as to involve the spinal column, or downward behind the peritoneum toward the pelvic cavity. Carefully weighing all the evidences, the more prominent symptoms upon which the diagnosis was based are presented in the following order: The relative position of the assassin to the president at the time of the shooting, the direction of the ball through the tissues, so far as safe exploration could determine, gradual subsidence of modification of pain and hyperesthesia of the feet and scrotum; the repeated unsuccessful efforts to pass a probe or flexible instrument more than one-

half inch in any direction beyond the fractured rib, a distance of about two inches. The fact also was considered that explorations had twice been made by the finger—one by myself soon after I reached the injured president, and subsequently by Surgeon-General Wales of the navy, on the occasion of the consultation of the evening of July 2; and in each instance it was found impossible to successfully explore by that means beyond the inner border of the fractured rib so as to determine, with accuracy, the course of the ball, or even the condition of the tissues indicated by the end of the finger. Nor did they underestimate the significance of the profound shock, nor the unusual period of collapse which followed and seemed to point to extensive lesion of important viscera. However, that the kidneys, intestine, and peritoneum were not immediately involved, was made patent by the unrestrained passage of normal urine at proper intervals, the spontaneous movement from the bowels of natural feces, the frequent discharge of flatus, and the absence of other symptoms of peritonitis. With all these facts before them it was impossible to determine definitely the course taken by the ball. The indications pointed to a downward course of the ball into the pelvic cavity. Upon careful consideration of the foregoing facts and of the opinions expressed by the distinguished counsel, we were inclined to recede from the opinion at first adopted regarding the supposed passage of the ball through the liver. The propriety of making extensive incisions and dissections so as to explore the fractured ribs and remove as much as might be necessary to reveal the true course of the ball, was duly considered. But the opinion was mainly based on the favorable progress of the president thus far did not warrant any interference, and further, such an operation would seriously complicate the case and diminish the prospects of recovery. The facts revealed by the autopsy confirm the wisdom of the course pursued. With this view all the surgeons concurred."

After continuing a history of the treatment of the patient up to the time of his death, Dr. Bliss says:

"I desire to say, in a brief review of the leading facts as to the general conduct of the case, that it has been apparent to the medical reader that my prognosis was favorable, and notwithstanding the many misgivings I figured a successful termination. It is but justice to myself to state that my prognosis was based on a lesion of minor importance. Had our diagnosis been correct, modern surgery should have conducted the case to a successful termination. I believe the medical profession, whom I address, will bear me out that the prognosis was correct of the diagnosis had been also correct. I was not always able, during the progress of the case, to account for many of the more profound symptoms, and yet could not succeed in learning of any more extensive or complicated lesions than were first suspected. I desire to make the inquiry whether more extensive explorations could have been safely made, or whether the condition presented—a knowledge of the relative position of the patient to the assassin, the character of the missile and the condition of the lesion and symptoms which follow—would have directed the investigation toward the actual track and lodgment of the ball, the track of the ball presenting a course of entrance downward and forward to the point of impingement upon the eleventh rib, and being then deflected to the left at almost a right angle, passing behind the kidney, perforating the intervertebral cartilage and first lumbar vertebra anterior and to the left of the kidney, and finding its lodgment below the left extremity of the pancreas, wounding in its track the splenic artery. I would ask if any known instrument or means of exploration has ever been presented to the profession capable of tracing before the death of said patient the course of this bullet? Also whether the conditions could have been improved or mitigated, or his life preserved longer by any other line of treatment; whether, in view of the facts, modern conservative surgery could offer anything more for the comfort or recovery of the illustrious patient."

"It is proper to state, in conclusion, that most approved antiseptic dressings were used during the entire progress of the case."

Swiss Mountains.

Correspondent Daily News.

The admiration of mountain scenery is of modern growth. As with women, so is the standard of beauty in regard to scenery very conventional. The other day I was reading an old German book of travels. The author—a baron—describes his tour through Europe. When he comes to his travels over the Alps, he says: "I threw myself back in my carriage and drew all the blinds, in order not to be rendered melancholy by the sight of the dismal and dreary rocks and the horrid solitudes through which I was passing." These rocks are the Swiss mountains over which we now go into raptures. It must, however, be confessed that there is a singular sameness in mountain scenery. One valley is like another, one high mountain is the same as any other mountain, one pine wood is the twin-brother of all other pine woods; and as a cascade is only water falling from a height, to see one is to see all, while every glacier is nothing more than a heap of dirty snow, over which one laboriously stumbles upon an occasional glance down a hole, the sides of which are made of ice. St. Moritz itself, stripped of its surroundings, is as ugly a place as can be imagined. On a ride overlooking the smallest of the valley lakes is the Kulm hotel, and around it are numerous pensions. Below Kulm is the swampy plain of the Kurhaus and the other large hotels. Before the Kurhaus is an expanse of dust, yellow grass, and stunted firs, which is called a garden, in which morning and evening a small band plays the very worst I ever heard, not excepting the German artists that make day hideous in London. If the visitor were confined to St. Moritz, he would in a few days commit suicide. When he has looked again and again at the little shops until he knows everything that is exposed for sale by heart, when he has drunk glass after glass of water he feels like a barrel, and when he has shivered for a few evenings in the corridors of his hotel, with a vain pretence of believing that he is warm, he has got through all the resources of the Kur Ort. To enjoy himself he must take walks and drives in the neighborhood. These are endless. All that mountain scenery can supply is ready to hand. There are snow mountains and jagged peaks, there are lakes and pine forests, there are by-ways here, there and everywhere, through which he can wander, and some of them end with a glacier, on which he can disport himself.

PINK EYE.

The Troublesome Disease Reaches Denver.

DENVER, October 13.—The News says: The new horse disease known as "Pink Eye" has reached Denver. The Lawrence street line of Herald phaetons have been withdrawn on account of the horses suffering from this disease and it is probable that within a day or two the company will be compelled to withdraw some of their other lines. On inquiry around town it is learned that about two hundred head of horses were ailing from pink eye or something very similar. The cases reported are not near so aggravating as the disease prevailing among the horses east. A few street car animals are infected but not seriously enough to make it necessary to withdraw them from the cars.

The Pueblos are confident Denver will be beaten.

Only four more weeks to work. We must be in earnest.

Denver's emissaries are now going into all parts of the state.

Denver is using the financial argument quite largely now.

Star Route thieves are feeling desperate. Dorsey thinks Arthur ungrateful.

The election for the state capital takes place three weeks from to-day.

The Leadville mines show an output valued at \$164,422 for September.

The Leadville Herald says it is devoted to the party. This is inside information.

The Denver papers are winking up to the importance of working for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat thinks John Evans' Denver friends of the press should have spoken before.

Write to your friends. In different parts of the state stir them up on the capital question.

The movement to remove Collector Robertson is not as strong as it was before the New York convention.

A democratic convention was held at Leadville on Friday, and Captain Ed C. Sandall was nominated for sheriff.

Mr. Conkling it is said will keep out of politics until 1885 when he will endeavor to return to the senate.

Senator Conkling must think as little of appealing to the people, as he did last summer of appealing to legislatures.

The Crested Butte Republican is a newspaper published at Crested Butte where many of our citizens have property interests.

Since August 1st there has been a decrease in the treasury of \$9,040,023 in silver dollars. This is a good sign and will keep our mints open.

The Herald of Leadville thinks Routt is a great statesman and the Tribune says he has gone east to get his hair cut. When will these two papers agree?

The News should produce the charge of Senator Hill's disloyalty to Routt over Judge Belford's name. Neither Senator Hill nor his friends will deny such unauthorized statements.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Garfield was a remarkable document in so far as it referred to his future political career. Why it should have been published at this time, it is difficult to understand.

Bayard's election as president was a foregone conclusion. The democrats did nothing that they did not have a right to do. Senator Edmunds had, however, a good deal of fun with his parliamentary sparring.

Metropolitan towns like Omaha have been indifferent about losing the state capital when a question like the one we vote on this fall has been submitted. But Denver fights for the capital as earnestly as her country cousins.

Ex-Governor Evans has his ups and downs in life like other people. Just now he is having his ups. The university of Denver and Colorado seminary has just adopted whitewashing resolutions.

The argument about extra expense is foolish and worthless. We will have an election next year for state officers anyway, and it will cost little or nothing more to have an election at the same time on the capital question.

Secretary Hunt will have as good a chance of remaining in the cabinet as any other member. His relations with President Arthur have been intimate for years. The president's late wife was a southern lady and an old friend of Mrs. Hunt.

The articles in the News call for a statement from Judge Belford and not from Senator Hill. If the rumors are untrue, Judge Belford ought to be man enough to say so. Judge Belford ought once in a while to do the manly thing.

The Mountain Mail thinks there is danger of frauds in Denver this fall. The registration last year was fraudulent, it being twice the number of the votes cast afterwards. If Denver casts over 4,000 votes there will be room for investigation.

The anxious concern about the expense to the state of another election is pathetic. We will suggest that if Denver will make an honest assessment for two years, it will so increase the state revenue as to completely meet this extra expense.

Senator Jones gravely informed a reporter last Saturday that the stalwarts would control the New York convention and feared the half breeds would bolt. The result must have surprised him. If the undercurrent against Conkling was not appreciated then, it must be now.

Major Henry Ward's return to journalism, as the editor of the Leadville Chronicle, is hailed with pleasure by the state press. We more often differ than agree with Mr. Ward, but always respect his sincerity. As a journalist he always advocates his convictions. This is as much praise as can be given to any man.

One of the remarkable things in journalism this fall is that the Herald has not made a blunder in the Belford-Routt insinuations which the News is throwing out. Hereafter this year, notably in the Hamill and Peck affairs, the Herald has shown a genius for error of wrong and hurting its friends. If this growing wiser, we shall hail it with delight. It has been so monotonously wrong heretofore.

PLAIN TALK.

Most papers in the state are treating the joke of Routt's candidacy for the postmaster-generalship very seriously. The puffing given him is simply disgusting. Why not be honest about it? We presume there is hardly a man in the state press that has not taken Routt's measure. He is a bluff, good natured fellow, generous to his friends and personally honest. But he is no more fitted to manage the affairs of a great department than twenty thousand other men in this state. He has demonstrated that he has no executive ability in every position that he has held in the state. It was well known that K. G. Cooper furnished the brains for the Grant campaign in May, 1880, and all Routt did was to put up the money. In the presidential campaign of 1880, when he was chairman of the state committee he really did no work himself. "See George" was the by word around the state committee rooms. He left the executive part of all his business to others. We presume, at least, no writer on the Denver press will privately affirm ex-Governor Routt has any fitness for the high position of postmaster general except his personal integrity.

There is no department in the government which requires greater business ability and shrewdness than that of postmaster general. It requires a knowledge of cost of transportation, familiarity with the details of the management of mails, and sharpness in detecting fraudulent contracts. The office is now filled by a man of extraordinary business and executive ability. It requires now more than a man to make appointments and to sign commissions. He must be familiar with the business of every sub-department and make his impress upon them. Mr. Keys and Mr. Maynard, the postmaster-generals under Hayes, were honest men, but they went on right under their noses simply because they were not enough of business men and familiar enough with the work of their subordinates to detect them. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Routt could no more fill Mr. James' place than he could preside over a college faculty.

Had Governor Routt been appointed last spring to the office, does any one suppose the Star route frauds would have been discovered? In fact he would have been more likely to have been an unconscious tool. It was more than a mere rumor that the notorious Clinton Wheeler, of New York, would have been appointed second assistant postmaster general had Routt received the cabinet vacancy. And Wheeler was Dorsey's man who would have prevented any revelation of Star route frauds. This is not meant to reflect at all on the character of Governor Routt. We think that like Keys and Maynard his personal integrity is above reproach. But he is not shrewd enough to detect the frauds. He will really know nothing about the business of his department and will leave his own work to subordinates. Such an appointment would be a misfortune to our postal service. If Colorado really desires this place, let her put forward men of good business ability who will at least be useful. W. N. Byers, K. G. Cooper, J. S. Brown or other leading business men in the state would be far superior. The office pre-eminently needs a business man, and Colorado should urge no other. The puffing now being done is simply vulgar, insincere and disgusting.

The democrats have wisely nominated Senator Bayard for president pro tempore of the senate. He will not make a good presiding officer as he is deaf and not familiar with parliamentary rules. But his nomination will be satisfactory to the country because of the possibilities of the future. If a democrat is to be president, Senator Bayard will be preferred to all others. He has been in the senate now twelve years and his term will not expire until 1887. He is now in the prime of life, 53 years of age. He will undoubtedly be elected as the election will take place before the new senators are sworn in. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The caucus yesterday for the nomination of republican candidates for prelect offices was unusually exciting. The contest turned on the nomination for justice of the peace. Mr. Bentley received the nomination. He had discharged the duties of his office with great satisfaction, which gave to him his strength in the caucus. Mr. Hooke, the defeated republican, was one of the founders of the republican party in Illinois, and bears the reputation of being a good lawyer, but he labored under the disadvantage of being very little known on account of his short residence.

The Union Herald, published in the home of Conkling, has had a long fight against Conkling for years. It circulates in counties that had 90 delegates in the state convention. All these delegates were Garfield republicans and the Herald congratulates itself that its cause has at last prevailed. The editor of this paper, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, did most to elect Conkling in 1860-67 and was afterwards rewarded by an unsuccessful race for congress caused by Conkling.

It is proposed to build a hospital on the spot where Garfield was shot. It is well to build a hospital, and in memory of our dead president, call it after his name, but to build on the spot where he was shot is foolish. In the first place the location is not a good one, and secondly a great deal of money would be spent in buying the Potomac depot and in removing it to make room for the hospital building.

The Greeley Tribune says were a change to be made in the capital location, Greeley "would probably be in favor of the pleasant city of Colorado Springs." Well, why should there not be a change made? Voting for Colorado Springs may prevent Denver from having a majority and may then make the contest next year "between Denver and this city."

The republican senators have wisely decided not to water. Following precedents the democrats have a right to organize the senate by the election of a president pro tempore before admitting new members.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There is so little happening in Europe at the present time that we are very much inclined to believe that there is nothing underhand going on. There is peace now, and the hopeful are ready to believe that this state of affairs is going to last. There is so little that can be commented upon, and there are so few facts to speak of that a prophecy regarding the future of Europe may be at any moment proven false and wide of the mark.

Let us look at the political condition of Europe. In England there is peace with foreign powers. The Afghanistan, the Boer and Ashantee campaigns are over. The only excitement is occasioned by Irish agitators, and they will not do much until the land act has a longer trial. In Germany there is peace. The socialists create some disturbance at odd intervals, but there are no great questions under discussion. In Russia there are no wars with outside powers, and the nihilists are for the moment inactive, except in threats. In all other countries there is nothing to comment upon except in France. And in the latter what is there? Why simply that the government is following the tactics of the English in Afghanistan and in Tunis is seizing the country in the name of a ruler who has no power, and are treating all resistance as rebellion, and shooting the natives with as much freedom as General Roberts shot the Afghans.

It will be seen that all the great European countries are engaged in attending to their internal affairs and paying but little attention to their neighbor's, except France. And France is engaged in a little fight with Tunis to which all Europe is indifferent. Only England could take offense, because the possession of Tunis by the French might possibly threaten English supremacy in Egypt. But England evidently don't think of this remote possibility. The only real significance that this little war with Tunis has is that it indicates a revival of the ancient desire of France to colonize. France has never been successful at this. The "New France" was lost as soon as she began to be prosperous. The conquest of Mexico by Napoleon the Third was anything but fortunate for France. Algeria has been a small training school for the army but nothing more. This desire of France expressed in the Tunis campaign to extend her foreign possession has therefore some significance. The lessons of the past have not been well taught or learned. France has been most prosperous and influential when she has given her whole attention to the management of her internal affairs.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation interfering with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1860, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in the proper place, and this argues peace.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an editorial under the head "Smoke Them Out" in which the president is called upon to continue the crusade inaugurated by the late president, and James against the Star route frauds. The Inter-Ocean says:

The people want all these matters probed to the bottom, but where they may. It is too late for considerations of party or friendship to stand between the guilty and justice. Let the country know now where the rascals are, and where they belong. Let it find out whether honesty sits exclusively enthroned on the brow of those making the loudest professions, or whether it is to be discovered among those who have been denounced as spoils-men and machine politicians.

There seems every probability at present that President Arthur will continue the prosecutions. Not only is it almost impossible for him to do otherwise in the face of what has been told, but there is every reason to believe that he will favor honest management in all departments. The people may rest assured that the Star route swindlers will be punished, and that the whole facts of the case will be brought to light.

The plea of insanity so often made in the defense of murderers is a travesty upon justice. Some years ago Mr. Garfield wrote a letter to Judge Paine on the subject which should be read by Guitierrez's counsel. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1871.
Dear Judge:
Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galentine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much farther all that a man would need to secure immunity for murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinions in pamphlet form and send it broadcast to the judges in the land. Very truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.

Capital Denver Arguments.

We copied the other day an article from the Leadville Chronicle, in which Denver's claims to the retention of the capital were based on its beauty and its architectural magnificence. We now note an article in the Denver Times, in which the claims of Denver are set forth, but not with that particularity enough to make it easy to reply. The Times states that Denver has been built up by the mines. From this it would seem ridiculous to infer that Denver owes something to the mines. The Times further infers that it is the mines which owe something to Denver. In its own language: "Whatever cripples Denver must necessarily be detrimental to all other parts of the state." Or, to put it more plainly, if the capital be removed from Denver, so that the gigantic coal estate speculation which is going on there shall collapse, the mines will cease to have any output. This is so clearly logical that it needs no demonstration.

The Alamosa hotels are crowded.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Ex-Senator Hamlin has accepted the appointment of minister to Spain which was made by President Garfield the day before he was shot. This man has had a remarkable career. He was born in 1809. He began life as a printer, afterwards he studied law and practiced until 1848 when he was elected to the United States senate. He was several years in the Maine legislature. In 1849 he was elected to congress and was reelected in 1855. In 1858 he was elected to the United States senate and remained until 1857 when he resigned to act as governor. He was immediately reelected to the senate and went back in 1857 and served until 1861 when he became vice president. His term expired in 1865 and he was soon after appointed collector of the port of Boston. In 1869, he again went to the senate and remained until this year.

This is a remarkably long career. He served in the senate with Webster and in the house with Clay. His long services with Mr. Blaine suggests comparisons with him. Mr. Hamlin reached his majority the year Blaine was born. When Blaine was a boy of six Mr. Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives. When Blaine was eighteen years old, Mr. Hamlin entered the United States senate. Mr. Hamlin now at the age of seventy-two goes to Spain and looks up to Blaine for advice as his superior. Both began political life in the Maine legislature, both were speakers of the state legislatures, both have been in the two houses of congress. But though Mr. Blaine has won his remarkable successes and is now in the prime of life, Mr. Hamlin won his honors even earlier. Hamlin was speaker in the legislature of his state at 23 and Blaine at 31. Hamlin was elected to congress at 33 and Blaine at 32. Hamlin entered the senate at 39 and Blaine at 46.

Ex-Senator Hamlin was not a great man, though he has been so honored by his state. He never made a strong speech or originated any great legislation. His entire strength lay in his sound common sense and simple manner of life. The farmers always supported him and he usually bestowed the patronage at his control to the best advantage. There was no particular reason for his appointment except that he has been in office since 1837 and was uneasy out of office.

Hazing Methods at Annapolis.

The "Plebs," as the fourth classmen at Annapolis are called, have had a hard time of it ever since the commencement of the session. The third classmen commenced the hazing by passing an order that whenever they entered a room of a "Pleb" the latter must rise and remain standing until the visitor departed. This was submitted to for several days, when one night the hazers made the rounds and required nearly every "Pleb" to climb up on top of his wardrobe and sit there for five minutes. By degrees the hazers grew bolder, and men were made to stand on their heads in buckets and were also compelled to lather and shave each other with the lids of water buckets. This latter requirement caused much trouble and several rows occurred, which, however, were carefully hidden from the authorities.

The "Statue act," an old college hazing penalty, was next resorted to. The fourth classmen would be hauled out of bed at unseasonable hours and made to strip and assume statuesque attitudes on chairs and beds for the delectation of a jubilant crowd of third classmen. Rumors of these disturbances of course soon reached the ears of the board, but in this indefinite shape that Admiral Rodgers, although convinced that something was wrong, could not prove the guilt of the hazers. Finally on Monday a party of the third class class cases went into room 72, occupied by fourth class cases. T. P. Ledbetter, of Alabama, and J. P. McGinnis, of Iowa. The visitors announced that they wanted to have a disappearing scene, and that when the word was given the Plebs would have to get out of sight; when the signal to reappear was given they would have to comply, and the last man would be the last to be hauled out. The Plebs thought the submission the better course, and when the signal was given McGinnis lived under the table and Ledbetter beneath the bed. The visitors pounced on Ledbetter, and placing him between two mattresses forming the sandwich, they sat there for some time.

As Others See us.

Colorado is supplying a large part of the silver yearly added to the wealth of the nation. The new finds of silver are not only its supply of ore but enough for neighboring states and territories as well. The distance for all the continent west of St. Louis. Large deposits of lignites, which though inferior in quality are better by far than no coal, have already been quite extensively developed, and the bituminous beds of the Gunnison, La Placa and El Moro regions have been proven valuable for cooking purposes, and therefore almost indispensable to the smelting works in those districts. Quite recently it has been shown that in Gunnison county are deposits of excellent anthracite of sufficient extent to warrant high anticipations for the future. Iron ore of low grade is abundant in many parts of the state, though it is only recently that any beds of sufficient value to warrant the establishment of blast furnaces have been found. The first furnace west of Missouri was lighted at Pueblo, Col., a few days ago, and is turning out regularly and prospect of increasing its output to eighty tons a day. All the iron and coal and lignites in the state, and the product is said to be of good quality. The officers of this company expect to turn out Bessemer steel for rails within the present year. This will save a vast expenditure in freight for the railroad extensions so rapidly progressing in the Centennial state.

GARFIELD TO HIS CLASSMATES.

A speech that was almost fatal in its tone. The brief speech addressed by General Garfield to his college classmates on the eve of his inauguration takes upon itself, under the shadow of this day, something sad and almost fatal in tone. It is only by just to the classmates of the dead president to say that public until long after the crime of July 2. The meeting was held at Wornley's on March 3, and the president made this address to his friends after dinner:

"Classmates: To me there is something exceedingly pathetic in this reunion. In every eye before me I see the light of friendship and love, and I am sure it is reflected back to each of you in my inmost heart. For twenty-two years, with the exception of the last few days, I have been in the public service. To-night I am a private citizen. To-morrow I shall be called to assume new responsibilities, and on the day after the broadest of the world's wrath will strike. It will strike hard. I know it, and you will know it. Whatever may happen to me in the future, I shall feel that I can always fall back upon the

shoulders and hearts of the class of 1856 for the approval of that which is right, and for their charitable judgment wherein I may come short in the discharge of my public duties. You may write down in your books now the largest percentage of blunders which you may think I will be likely to make, and you will be sure to find in the end that I have made more than you have calculated—many more."

"This honor comes to me unsought. I have never had the presidential fever—not even for a day; nor have I to-night. I have no feeling of elation in view of the position I am called upon to fill. I would thank God were I today a free lance in the house or senate. But it is not to be, and I will go forward to meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties that are before with all the firmness and ability I can command. I hope you will be able conscientiously to approve my conduct, and when I return to private life I wish you to give me another class meeting."

Temperance.

[Contributed by W. C. T. U.]

In an able temperance article in the New York Independent, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes: "Experience is a searching illuminator of the intellect as well as a marvelous chastener of the will and heart. The options of men and women who have given their lives to a cause as repulsive, disesteemed and unpopular as that which we call temperance, form an inviolable value which we who had behind our ease, or shield ourselves with our inactivity, or look on through the eye-glasses of our inertia, or quiver beneath the yoke of our helplessness, cannot afford to underestimate. Until we will, unless we cannot go and do likewise, the testimony of a dedicated life should stand apart for us with something of the sacredness of a spirit's. To sneer at it is ignominious. To respect it is a duty. To learn from it is a privilege. There is a certain presumption, indefinable as the evidence of consecration, in favor of its conclusions. Against all mere worldliness of motive this presumption is immense."

A writer in the Alpha says: "This world never had a series of statistics so horrible as would be the collated results of the intemperance use of alcohol. In Norway the duty on spirits was removed, and in twenty years the increase in insanity was fifty per cent; but the increase of congenital idiocy, one hundred and fifty per cent. Of three hundred idiots examined by the famous Dr. Howe, in Massachusetts, one hundred and forty-five were the children of intemperate parents. Dr. Morel, of France, says, that even when a child of drunken parents begins life with hope and industry, he is suddenly, by some slight physical change, or at certain age, checked in his career, and a wretched incapacity overwhelms him."

"At a meeting in New York city, where Drs. Parker, Willard, Ball, and others were present, these facts were brought out: The effect of alcoholic inebriety, long continued, develops partial atrophy of the brain; and this is inherited. The brain becomes too small for its bony case, and so tends to lunacy and idiocy. Dr. Morel, of France, watched this diminishing of brain through several generations, and it led to insanity, imbecility, and tendency to homicide and suicide. He showed further, that remedial aid was powerless to deal with such sufferers. In Chicago I had a friend—and a fine, genial fellow, too—who put himself into an asylum, as a last hope, to escape this accumulated indulgence of his fathers. I knew a family where the grandfather, himself inheriting the passion, drank himself into idiocy. Of five sons, four went into drunkards' graves. Of his grandsons, only one escaped. But the stock has now come to its proper end. There are, perhaps, a score of this generation living, but not one child among them."

Dr. Cuyler says in a recent letter: "If you draw a line across Europe you will find nearly all the drunkenness exists to the north of the fiftieth degree of latitude. There is some intemperance in the south of Europe, but it is not common. As you go north the havoc of the bottle increases; and after all the observations I have made, I am persuaded that the nations in which drunkenness most prevails are Great Britain, Ireland and America. Possibly Russia may be added to this disgraceful list, and also those tribes of American Indians who have had too much contact with the whites."

John G. Whittier, in a letter to the Boston Advertiser, writes: "As respects suffrage for women, whatever objections may be made to it as a matter of expediency, there is no possible argument against it on the ground of principle. No one can read William Bowdler's essay on the taxation of women in Massachusetts and not be convinced that the time is not far distant when a sense of simple justice and fair dealing will compel our legislators to confer the privileges of citizenship on those from whom they exact the uttermost farthing of its duties."

Massachusetts Firemen's Races.

Colorado firemen are interested in and give much attention to racing. From the Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sentinel, the GAZETTE reproduces the tests made at the annual parade and inspection of the fire department which occurred on the 9th. The distance run was not given, further than to mention from what points the start was made, and what places attachments were made. The tests consisted in making attachments to three plugs, and getting water through a line of fifty feet of hose each; then running a line of 400 feet of hose and taking the pipe to the top of a three-story building and getting water. The four hose companies made the following time:

Rollstone No. 1: 1st line, 42s.; 2d, 47s.; 3d, 1m. 23s.; 4th, 3m. 12s.
Wanooone No. 2: 1st line, 30 1/2s.; 2d, 40 1/2s.; 3d, 1m. 35s.; 4th, 1m. 58 1/2s.
Mazoppe No. 3: 1st line, 44 1/2s.; 2d, 44s.; 3d, 1m. 10 1/2s.; 4th, 1m. 45s.
Niagara No. 4: 1st line, 38s.; 2d, 40s.; 3d, 51 1/2s.; 4th, 1m. 28s.

The second test consisted in the four companies starting at the top of the bell, and laying four lines of hose as follows: Hose 1 and 2, 850 feet of hose each in four lines, and hose 3 and 4, 550 feet each in three lines. These lines of hose were laid from the hydrants to, and forming a circle on the square, when the water was let on, the time was taken from the start, to water through the last line laid. The time given from the top of the bell to water from the last, or fourteenth pipe, was 3m. 53s.

Must Not.

Private Secretary Brown is quoted as authority for the statement that the late president's family will request the presentation of all bills incurred by the calamity. Congress owes it to itself and to the country to administer a gentle but practical rebuke to this generous impulse. The shot which felled President Garfield was fired at the people. Through those eleven weeks of heroic bearing under intense suffering he was the nation's patient. The people expect to defray the whole cost, from the day of the shooting to the day of burial. Congress must appropriate the money. The widow and children must not be allowed to pay a dollar of it.

An Important Race.

New York, October 10.—The World says: The great trot between Trinkel and St. Julien for a purse of \$5,000, given by the Gentlemen's Driving Association, will take place at Fleetwood park Saturday next. Both horses are reported doing well. As the winner takes the whole of the purse a close and desperately contested race may be expected.

Alphonse Karr at Home.

London World.
Those who, in quest of health or pleasure, have visited that heaven-favored nook of Europe called La Riviera di Ponente will have probably remarked, as the train whirled them from sun-baked slopes, with its Roman remains, to the verdant slopes of the Estrele mountains, a place named St. Raphael, lazily stretching on the Mediterranean shore. In the midst of the most luxuriant semi-tropical vegetation. A simple fishermen's village it was only twelve years ago, with some fifty houses crowding round its old church, and about as many skirting a tiny port that has never seen anything bigger than a traveling boat. Now a village still it is, but by the side of it is growing a modern town: elegant villas, surrounded with palm and orange groves, meet the eye in every direction; a grand hotel, fairly worthy of its title for comfort and luxury, crowns the hill; and smart yachts moored to the quay bespeak the presence of aristocratic visitors. Nature has of course had a large share in attracting wealthy residents to this miniature Eden; but there is a more potent influence has been still more instrumental in procuring that result, by settling there and writing the place up. That man is Alphonse Karr, the wonder, therefore, that the municipality of St. Raphael gave his name lately to the main street—a graceful homage and a well-deserved one.

Alphonse Karr is one of the few men remaining out of the brilliant pleiad of writers who shed such lustre on French literature thirty or forty years ago, and which comprised Alexandre Dumas pere, Jules Janin, Frederic Soule, Victor Hugo, Eugene Sue, and last, not least, Victor Hugo, who to the end of his life, the only survivor. Without cease to discuss their respective merits, it may be said that Karr's individuality was always strongly marked, sound common sense and love of nature being his chief characteristics. A profound observer and a keen critic, he has constantly fought abuse and injustice without caring whom he pleased or offended—a sure way to acquire more fame than wealth. The two great attractions of his life have been the sea and the garden; cities he always shunned. After a long stay on the Norman coast at Etretat and St. Adresse, prompted by that natural instinct which leads us to seek a warmer clime when our blood becomes colder, he transferred his penates to Nice, where he could still indulge his passion for the sea, while he had much more scope for cultivating his darling flowers. Nice pleased him much, but he complained of being too frequently interrupted by strangers; for, although a genial companion and a charming converser, he cared not much for society. It was in vain he had insisted on his local this uninviting inscription: "On est prie de ne pas entrer" people would persevere in boring him. Here is an amusing instance of this mania for disturbing him in his cherished solitude. One day, while attending to his gardening operations, he heard a ring at the gate, and, being close by, he opened it himself. A Russian princess, lighted from her carriage, and, judging from the simplicity of her dress, ordered him haughtily to take her card to his master. He as haughtily returned it, saying she could not be received. The enraged lady departed vowing vengeance, and the next day brought a letter from her demanding the instant dismissal of that "impudent fellow." "That impudent fellow was myself," was Karr's brief reply. It is useless to add that he is no coarser; yet he was a great favorite with the late emperor, and with the grand duchesses, who not only liked his blunt ways, but rather appeared to enjoy them.

English University Etiquette.

Chambers's Journal.
In Trinity, Cambridge, a senior man only calls on a freshman if he has some acquaintance with or knowledge of him—for example, if he comes from the same school. But if a freshman has rooms in college, the senior men on the same staircase call on him, as a rule. An invitation to breakfast, luncheon, or dinner frequently follows the call; and the senior men, who the student meets at such a meal often call on him afterward.

Now for a curious and, in my opinion, very reasonable point of etiquette which applies when these calls are returned. Our freshman when so doing must not leave a card should his senior be out, as the latter may have done. No; he must call again and again until a meeting be obtained, and on each unsuccessful occasion he must leave no sign. I do not know whether it is rigidly carried out still, but it seems to have reason on its side. I mean that this is the way a genuine acquaintance is ensured, and there is no fear of men who have exchanged calls being still personal strangers. Many profitable friendships are thus formed, which, under the ordinary rule, would have fallen on the first threshold.

As to introductions: As a rule, they formerly only held good for the immediate occasion; now, however, if A and B get on well together on their introduction at C's hospital board of an evening, they are sure to nod and say good morning to each other at the least, when they again meet. Some men never introduce their guests to one another, but allow them to "shake together" in the course of the evening. It used to be customary at Cambridge for a graduate only to prefix "Mr." to his name on visiting cards, and vice to the luckless freshman who, rejoicing in a new card-case, and ignorant of "the thing," distributed his cognomen thus dignified. I wonder if this rule is still strictly adhered to. When calling on a man, you knock at his door and walk straight in. There are no bells, and the scout has something else to do than waiting on half-a-dozen masters; but the visitor will find in almost all cases the name painted on the door, and on a plate at the foot of the staircase, to which the porter at the college lodge will direct him.

The Poet's Wing Shot.

Chambers's Journal.
The biographer of Campbell has given us the following anecdote with respect to the oft-quoted lines: "Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before." The happy thought first presented itself to his mind during a visit at Minto, which seems to imply the importance of visiting localities associated with poetry. He had gone to bed, and still meditating on "Lochiel's Warning," fell fast asleep. During the night he suddenly awoke repeating "Events to come cast their shadows before." This was the very thought for which he had been hunting the whole week. He rang the bell more than once with increasing force. At last, surprised and annoyed with so unreasonable an appeal, the servant appeared. The poet was sitting with one foot in the bed and the other on the floor, with an air of mixed inappliance and inspiration. "Sir, are you ill?" inquired the servant. "I'll never better in my life. Leave me the candle, and oblige me with a cup of tea as soon as possible." He then started to his feet, seized hold of his pen, and wrote down the happy thought; but as he wrote he changed the words "events to come" into "coming events," as it now stands in the text. Looking at the watch, he observed that it was 3 o'clock—the right hour for a poet's dream; and over his bed of rest he completed his first sketch of "Lochiel."

The democratic convention of the 5th judicial district was held at Leadville on Saturday and the following nominations were made: James Y. Marshall for district judge, and James L. Clark for district attorney.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.....\$5.00
 One Month.....\$1.00
 WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.....\$1.00
 One Month.....\$1.00

ADVERTISING.
 Made known on application to the office.
 JOB WORK.
 For Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

Persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please call at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot be responsible for advertisements continued in the paper unless notice is thus given. The publisher is the authorized collector and advertiser for the Gazette Publishing Company. Advertisements are allowed against any employment of the company to effect any of our accounts. Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be handled in not later than Thursday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them. J. W. STEELE, Manager of the Gazette.

From Sunday's Daily.
 Mrs. W. S. Alden opened a new millinery store at 42 South Tejon street on Wednesday. She has a very elaborate display of bonnets, hats, fancy goods, etc.

The stained glass windows for the new Methodist church arrived in the city on Thursday night. Some delay has been experienced in getting both the windows and the pews. It is expected that the pews will reach here early.

On October 6th, to Mr. F. E. and Mrs. Adams, two boys, one weighing 8 and the other 8½ pounds. According to the record of twins the population of Colorado Springs must be increasing very rapidly.

It is intimated by a citizen who has taken time to gather facts that the cost of buildings now in the course of erection and about to be built in Colorado Springs, will aggregate full \$500,000. Who says that our city is not in a prosperous condition?

Mr. C. Y. Mausfield, the mail carrier, returned yesterday morning from a week's hunting in South Park. He reports himself as having a way-up time and brought home two deer and an antelope to show that he was not really absent. Whether he bought them actually shot them is a question that arises in the minds of many.

Manager Welch of the opera house informs that Fannie Louise Buckingham, with her company, will appear here on Friday, and 22. These are the dates asked for by Miss Buckingham's manager, and it will probably be so changed, as it is to come in the same week in which the Rice Evangeline company appears.

The familiar faces of Mr. R. C. Luesley and his son, Ed, are again seen upon the streets of Colorado Springs. Like a good many others they have concluded to again return to Colorado Springs. As we stated in the GAZETTE some weeks ago they will occupy the store now being erected by Mr. Luesley on North Tejon street in which they carry on the clothing business.

Mr. S. B. Jennings and wife of the Manitou case will start to-morrow or Monday for the place where they will remain during the winter. Mr. Jennings, we are glad to learn, will next year assume the proprietorship of Manitou case, which he managed so successfully during the past summer. During the winter a new kitchen and ordinary and about fifty sleeping apartments will be added to the case.

Mr. J. R. Davis, the former proprietor of the Pike's Peak Avenue bakery which he sold some time ago to Messrs. Parker and Donohue, has now purchased of Mr. J. E. Mills the Semey restaurant. He will take immediate possession and do all in his power to keep up the good reputation that this restaurant has always sustained. Mr. Davis has had considerable experience in providing for the wants of the inner man and we are confident that he will succeed in his undertaking. Mr. Davis requests us to state that all tickets issued by Mr. Mills to his guests will be redeemed by him.

Mr. D. M. Rose, who is quite extensively engaged in fruit culture at his ranch just south of Colorado Springs, yesterday left upon the table of our sanctum some of the finest specimens of Colorado apples that we have yet seen. The several varieties left by him were the Little Red Romanite, Ben Davis, Horse Apple, and the Solid Crab, all of which were of delicious flavor and worthless. Mr. Rose this year picked a full barrel of the Ben Davis apples from a seven-year-old tree. Our people are yearly growing more attentive to the culture of fruits, and in many instances their efforts have been far more successful than they had reason to expect.

OUT WEST.
 House rents are exorbitant in Golden.
 The Georgia minstrels are playing at Pueblo.
 Complaints of poor pavements are general in Denver.
 The potato crop around Greeley is said to be very large.
 C. B. Hayes, marshal at Crested Butte, has been arrested.
 Several new business houses will be erected in Golden next spring.
 The real estate transfers at Denver on Wednesday were \$33,500.
 C. C. Davis, proprietor of the Leadville Chronicle, has gone east.
 The St. James hotel, at Denver, will be in charge of David A. Gage.
 The weather at Gunnison has been decidedly rainy and unpleasant.
 Numerous literary and social societies are being formed in Denver.
 The Fannie Louise Buckingham company will play next week in Denver.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Superintendent Easterly's Annual Report
on the El Paso County
Schools.Some Facts Showing What the County
Has Done During 1881 in the
Way of Education.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, superintendent of schools for El Paso county, has just furnished his report for the year ending August 31, 1881, and from it we are enabled to gather some facts which will be of interest to our readers.

There are now in the county twenty-five organized school districts whose secretaries, with one exception, have all reported to the county superintendent, the number of children of one district over that of last year. Of these schools thirteen are now open; five will open before the first of January and the remainder will probably open with the spring term. The total school population of El Paso county is now 1,900, of which number 941 are males and 959 females, this being a decrease of 32 as compared with last year's report. This number only includes children between the ages of 6 and 21. According to the report there are in the county 1,435 children between the ages of 6 and 16, and 414 children between the ages of 16 and 21. There are enrolled in the graded schools 780 pupils of which number 388 are males and 392 females. In the ungraded schools there are 603, of this number 304 are males and 299 females. It will thus be seen that there are in the county 606 children who do not attend school at all. Last year the total number of scholars enrolled in the graded and ungraded schools were 1,324; thus it will be seen that while the school population has decreased the number of children attending school has increased by 59.

The average daily attendance at the schools during the year has been 795 while the average attendance in 1880 was 737. The number of pupils enrolled in private schools including 109 in Colorado colleges is 238. Last year the number given as attending private schools was 94, thus showing an increase of 144.

The salaries of teachers are given in Mr. Easterly's report from which these extracts are taken. It shows that the average monthly salary paid to male teachers in the graded schools of the county is \$120 while the female teachers are paid an average monthly salary of \$60 or just one half of the amount paid to males. In the ungraded schools the males are paid \$46 and the females \$41.75. While the salaries of male teachers in the ungraded remain unchanged as in comparison with those paid last year, the monthly compensation to female teachers has been increased about \$6. In the graded schools thirteen teachers are employed, and in the ungraded schools thirty are employed, making forty-three in all. Of this number nine are males and thirty-four females.

In El Paso county there is but one blind child, while the number of deaf mutes are placed at six; this number includes all between the ages of four and twenty-two. Last year there was but one person aged over 21 in the county who was unable to either read or write. This year the same one remains. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one only one person is charged with illiteracy.

The average cost of educating each pupil in the graded schools during the year 1881 has been \$2.43, the same rate as that of 1880, while in the ungraded schools the cost is placed at \$4.52, being an increase of \$1.00 over the rate of 1880. During the year 1881 no school bonds have been issued and none redeemed. The present bonded indebtedness of El Paso county for school purposes amounts to \$35,000. For 1881 the lowest average tax levy for school purposes was two mills, and the highest tax levy was fifteen mills.

There are now in El Paso county twenty-five school houses valued at—including sites, furniture, etc., \$46,590. The school buildings are valued at \$2,375 less than in 1880, and still one new building has been constructed during this year.

The seating capacity of these school houses is 1,227 and the number of volumes in the school libraries is 452. The assessed valuation of property on which the school levy was based is \$4,212,495, of this amount \$128,000 is the valuation of unorganized territory.

In the matter of school furniture we take the following from the report: The number of school districts furnished with suitable registers is 24, with record and order books 23, with an unabridged dictionary 6, with globes 7, with wall maps 7, with black boards 22.

The amount of general fund collected as certified to by the county treasurer is \$9,123.40; amount received from fines, sale of estrays, etc. \$131; amount apportioned to school districts \$9,254.40; county superintendent's compensation \$848.10.

During the year 28 applicants were examined for certificates, of which number 7 were males and 21 females. First grade certificates were issued to the number of 8, second grade to the number of 6 and third grade to the number of 18. Only one of the 28 applicants for certificates was rejected. Of the certificates granted 15 were to females and 13 to males.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR 1881.
 RECEIPTS.
 Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1880.....\$2,430.53
 Amount received from general fund.....8,846.40
 Amount received from special fund.....4,084.92
 Amount received from building fund.....283.48
 Amount received from other sources.....553.20
 Total receipts.....\$16,198.53

EXPENDITURES.
 Teachers' wages.....\$11,255.08
 Current expenses.....2,987.77
 Sites, buildings, furniture, etc.....907.51
 Temporary loans paid in, including balance in hands of district treasurers.....2,016.03
 Total expenditures.....\$17,166.39
 Balance in hands of county treasurer August 31, 1881.....\$4,192.51

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Seidomridge and wife have returned from their trip to the Gunnison country.

Mr. Wilmer's trunk and other baggage still remain at the Cliff house, Manitou, unclaimed, and no clue has as yet been found which will throw the least light on his mysterious disappearance.

Mr. J. M. Edgar, the very popular and efficient western passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, came down from Denver yesterday morning accompanied by his wife and will spend Sunday at Manitou. Mr. Perry Griffin, the Ohio passenger agent of the same road, accompanied by his wife and sister, Mrs. Lacy, is also of the party.

Moses Sommer has been playing the western game of top and bottom on the boys. Last night he succeeded in convincing an unsophisticated country youth that it was the only game in which there was an equal showing. As a result Moses was the winner of a \$50 horse. The animal will be on exhibition this morning, between the hours of 10 and 12, in front of Isaac Hight's cigar store.

Mr. Morris Andrews, an old resident of Colorado Springs, died at his residence on Weber street yesterday. He came here when the city was first founded, and has always been looked upon as one of our oldest and most respected citizens. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence on Weber street between Huerta and Cucharas streets. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

Meeting of the Horticultural Society.
 The El Paso County Horticultural society met last evening in the council rooms. In the absence of President Parsons Mr. Charles Ayer was elected president pro tem. The corresponding secretary, R. T. Crawford, acted as secretary.

Major McAllister exhibited samples of the Wine Sap apple, also of second growth of Concord grape. A discussion ensued respecting the best kinds of apples to grow here, the conclusion being general that we can grow summer and early autumn varieties to the best advantage and with the greatest certainty.

Mr. Crawford thought that the Hyslop and Transcendent crabs were the best apples of their kind.

Mr. Hodgman thought much more of the Transcendent than of the Hyslop.

Major McAllister thought the Transcendent was better than the Hyslop and somewhat harder.

Mr. Cosson alluded to the fact that the apple trees in Mr. Bush's garden, although some ten or eleven years old, were not bearing as they did a few years ago, and thought that it might be owing to their being planted among his strawberries and got too much water.

Mr. Crawford thought that their productiveness would be increased by a vigorous root pruning, in which view Mr. Ayer coincided.

The subject of grape culture, being introduced, Major McAllister read an article from the Gardener's Monthly respecting the Pocklington grape, and strongly recommended giving it a trial. Mr. Crawford thought highly of this grape, as did also Mr. Cosson. The Amber Queen, Moore's Early and Lady grape were also spoken of. Mr. Cosson said that a certain prominent fruit grower had hesitated to recommend the latter, and he considered that there were some doubts respecting its merits. He thought that Moore's Early was a good grape and could be successfully grown here. Mr. Hodgman and others participated in the discussion.

A new member, whose name we did not get, asked some questions respecting the culture of strawberries here and gave an interesting statement of the method of rearing the ripening of these berries in the east by means of heavy mulching when the ground was hard frozen in the spring. He stated that he had kept them back two weeks by this treatment.

Mr. Crawford exhibited some branches of splendid Belle De Fontenay and Gregg raspberries, filled with fine ripe berries of fine flavor. He stated that they were from slips planted last spring. He proposed covering all his raspberries carefully before winter sets in.

After some remarks touching the mulching of strawberry plants, the society adjourned to meet on Saturday, October 15th, at eight o'clock, in the same place.

Obituary.

On Saturday morning the GAZETTE published a notice announcing the death of Father Delahanty of the Catholic church. As the notice was brought in just as we were going to press we were not able at that time to give further notice.

Father Edward Delahanty was born in Kilkenny, Waterford county, Ireland, where he was educated for the ministry. When about 24 years of age he moved to Boston, Mass., where he was ordained and preached for a time. He subsequently removed to Canada where he had charge of several parishes until his declining health forced him to remove to a healthier climate. About two-and-a-half years ago he came to Denver, Colorado, where he remained a few months and finally took up his residence in Colorado Springs in July, 1879, since which time he has had charge of the Catholic church here. The reverend father was 53 years and four months old at the time of his death.

He leaves four nieces, daughters of his only sister, who have lived with him at the rectory, to mourn his death.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

An Exceedingly Large Vote Poled and Some
Excitement Prevails.Lanthus Bentley Nominated for Justice, and
L. O. Dana for Constable.

In accordance with the call issued by Mr. H. A. Wilson, chairman pro tem. of the precinct committee, the republican voters of precinct No. 6 of El Paso county assembled at the court house yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating by ballot twenty delegates to the county convention and candidates for justice of the peace, constable and road overseer. The polls opened at 8 o'clock and were kept open until a large number of voters had gathered at the polling place. More excitement prevailed at the polls than at any other primary election which has taken place in Colorado Springs for some years, the issue being principally over the candidates for justice of the peace. Carriages were brought into service to convey voters to and from the polls and there was apparently more commotion than upon regular election days. The two candidates for justice of the peace, Lanthus Bentley and E. G. Hooke, were upon the ground advocating their own interests, while numerous friends of both aspirants were also working faithfully. It was noticeable that many voters who usually take no interest in the result of primary elections came out and cast their ballots, and it was evident at the first opening of the polls that an exceedingly large vote would be cast. Up to 7 o'clock, the time set for the closing of the polls, voters continued to come, and fully two-thirds of the entire number of votes were cast after half past five. Some ill feeling prevailed at the polls over the contest for justice of the peace.

The judges of election did not complete the counting of the ballots until 10 p. m., at which time it was ascertained that 328 votes had been cast in all. On eight of the tickets the names of the delegates had been scratched off entirely. In the final summing up the following was the result of the vote for the delegates to the county convention which meets next Saturday, October 15:

H. A. Bentley.....319
 G. H. Stewart.....319
 H. A. Wilson.....319
 L. O. Dana.....319
 J. W. Gilmore.....319
 J. W. Campbell.....319
 A. H. Corban.....319
 E. W. Giddings.....319
 J. R. Kennedy.....319
 S. M. Bazzard.....319
 W. S. Nichols.....319
 J. A. Downing.....319
 J. K. Fical.....319

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
 Lanthus Bentley.....319
 E. G. Hooke.....319
 Scattering.....6

FOR CONSTABLE.
 L. O. Dana.....319
 Scattering.....5

FOR ROAD OVERSEER.
 A. Matthews.....45
 C. I. Croft.....5
 J. R. Kennedy.....11
 Wm. B. Jones.....4
 Scattering.....9

Mr. Matthews announced after the voting had begun that he would under no circumstances accept the office of road overseer, which will account for the vote on this part of the ticket falling below the average.

A PUGILISTIC TRAMP.

He Attempts to Run a Denver and Rio
Grande Freight Train.

At an early hour yesterday morning a tramp boarded a south bound freight train between Larkspur and the Divide intent on stealing a ride. He was allowed by the brakemen to remain on the train until it reached the Divide where he was requested to jump off. He at first explicitly refused to leave the train, but seeing that the brakemen was determined in his request he finally did so, although very reluctantly. As the train started to leave Divide station he shook his fist in a very defiant manner and threatened to get even with him.

Nothing more was thought of the matter by the brakemen, but as the train was approaching Colorado Springs he discovered that the tramp had again boarded the train and was secreted in one of the freight cars. He in company with one other brakeman entered the car in which the tramp was secreted and again ordered him to leave the train. He was even more defiant upon this occasion and positively refused to leave the car until it reached Colorado Springs. The train was slack up a little and the brakemen between them managed to eject the belligerent tramp from the car just as the train stopped at the north end of the depot siding. Mr. Tramp had no sooner landed on the ground than he began to bombard the brakemen in a most furious manner. One of the brakemen was hit in the back of the head by one of the missiles and was knocked senseless while the other was also seriously injured. By this time the other train men and employes about the depot saw what was going on and at once came to the rescue. Seeing that he would probably be roughly handled, the tramp started on a lively run across the Monument bottom and three or four of the train men joined in the chase. It took but a little while for them to realize that the tramp was an expert runner and he experienced but little difficulty in attaining and keeping a good lead.

All soon gave up the chase, and the tramp could be seen sitting on an adjoining hill taking a rest and watching his pursuers. Deputy Sheriff Dana and the marshal were notified of the occurrence, and mounting two horses they soon succeeded in rounding up the tramp. He is now in the county jail awaiting a hearing. Marshal Beall says that the man does not seem like a very bad character; on the contrary he appears and acts like a gentleman. The tramp admits that he attempted to steal a ride, but denies that he was the first to attack the brakemen.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook, former editor of the Castle Rock Journal, was in the city yesterday. We understand that Mr. Holbrook is spoken of as a candidate for the district attorneyship.

The Silver Cord mine is putting out from forty to fifty tons of ore per day.

OUT WEST.

Coal is \$10 a ton at Las Vegas.
 Gunnison is to have a fire engine.
 Del Norte is to have a new postoffice.
 The Fort Collins hotels are overflowing.
 There have been heavy rains at Durango.
 The city of Durango is entirely out of debt.
 The Fort Collins schools are more than full.
 The Santa Rosa placer claim has started up again.

The Powell house of Silver Cliff is well filled.
 The fair at Albuquerque has suffered from rain.

The Silver Cliff mine is in better shape than ever.

The Evangeline troupe plays this week at Denver.

Ernest Ingersoll was at Canon City on Friday.

The Idaho Springs Advance is one year old October 6.

Durango has been visited lately by a heavy hail storm.

The Adelaide mine shipped 500 tons in September.

The excavating for a new hotel at Golden has commenced.

Work is progressing rapidly on the smelter works at Tin Cup.

Th. Nant and friends own the Plata Verde mine at Silver Cliff.

Prospectors from the mountains are pouring into Silver Cliff.

Six prisoners arrived at Canon City on Tuesday from Denver.

Heavy rains caused a washout at Wallace, New Mexico, on Tuesday.

A rich strike was made last week in the Virginia mine near Gothic.

The strike in the Champion tunnel at Robinson grows in importance.

The steel works at South Pueblo is to have a fire department next week.

Free reading rooms have been opened in the Moore block at Pueblo.

There is talk of building a new hotel on the mesa at South Pueblo.

The Silverton Extension railroad is now only a mile from Animas City.

The Crested Butte Republican, volume one, number one, has appeared.

Las Vegas wants a new postmaster and Gilbert P. Conkling is proposed.

J. R. V. Spencer, proprietor of the Carbonate hotel at Silver Cliff, is dead.

A new road is to be laid out between Rosita and Silver Cliff through Querida.

The Maxwell Cattle company, of New Mexico, has a capital of \$1,000,000.

The money found on the stage robber Burton has been sent to Washington.

The Little Emma mine is the only one paying dividends in Clear Creek county.

Five thousand dollars have been raised at Buena Vista for a court house and jail.

Work on the Denver & Rio Grande, twenty miles north of Del Norte, is being pushed.

The Kauffmann orchestra of Denver will give that city regular Sunday sacred concerts.

Abe Croop, formerly of Pennsylvania, will have charge of the coke yards at Crested Butte.

The Banner office at Pueblo has been purchased by the News. The former paper will not be issued again.

About 30,000 bushels of grain and 17,000 bushels of potatoes are already stored at the Greeley elevator.

Major Henry Ward, formerly editor of the Denver Republican, will assume editorial charge of the Leadville Chronicle.

Grayson P. McArthur, city editor of the Tribune, is candidate for second lieutenant of the Governor's Guards.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Dr. G. E. Brooks returned from Gothic yesterday, where he has been spending the summer looking after his mining interests.

Mr. A. D. Craigie of Pueblo came up from the south on the afternoon train yesterday and will remain a few days. Mr. Craigie has a host of friends in Colorado Springs who are always glad to see and entertain him.

Workmen have nearly completed the laying of the rails on the hotel extension of the Denver & Rio Grande. As soon as the track is completed material will be placed upon the ground and work upon the superstructure will be begun in earnest.

Captain Anderson reports that the shaft at Jimmy's Camp coal bank is now down 300 feet, and that a 10 foot vein of excellent coal has been struck. It is the captain's intention to sink the shaft to a depth of between 800 and 900, when it is expected that coal of a superior quality will be produced.

Mr. H. C. Gill, an employe at Stewart's mill on the Divide, met with a serious accident at the mill yesterday morning. He was engaged in feeding a circular saw, when he felt his hand come in contact with the saw, nearly severing the member from his wrist. Mr. Gill was brought to this city and medical assistance summoned. The hand was so badly lacerated that the doctor was compelled to amputate it at the wrist. Mr. Gill suffered greatly from the shock and will be laid up for some time.

Last evening while two employes of the GAZETTE office were walking on Wabash street between Pike's Peak avenue and Kiowa street, they were followed a short distance and afterward confronted by a seedy looking customer, whose intentions were apparently not of the best. He mumbled over something which was not distinctly understood by the men. Upon being shown a Matt Franco badge which was worn by one of the men, the foot-pad was led to believe he was an officer. He at once turned upon his heel and left. Whatever his motives were his actions were certainly mysterious.

BADLY BURNED.

Another Serious Accident Caused by the
Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp.A Lady is Enveloped in Flames and Nar-
rowly Escapes a Horrible Death.

Last evening shortly before six o'clock, a man came running into a doctor's office on Tejon street, and in a very excited manner stated that a woman residing in the northeastern part of the city had been severely burned, and required his services immediately. A reporter of the GAZETTE who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, readily noticed that something unusual had happened, and upon enquiring, learned the following particulars of the case:

It appears that shortly after dark last evening, Mrs. John Sheldrick, living in the extreme northeastern limits of the city, while preparing a kerosene lamp for lighting was seriously, if not dangerously, burned. From what we could learn of the accident, it seems that Mrs. Sheldrick was engaged in either screwing on or unscrewing the top of the lamp, and at the time was standing near the stove. In screwing the top Mrs. Sheldrick thinks that she crushed the top of the lamp, allowing the oil to spill upon the stove hearth where it ignited and rapidly connected with her clothes and thence to the oil in the lamp, causing it to explode. The explosion allowed the oil to saturate Mrs. Sheldrick's clothes and she was soon entirely enveloped in flames. She ran frantically to and fro in her efforts to extinguish the flames which threatened to destroy her life.

Mr. Snyder, a gentleman who happened to be in the house at the time, overheard her screams of agony, and rushed to the rescue. He took in the situation at a glance, and as speedily as possible, snatched a heavy woolen blanket from an adjoining bed, which he wrapped about the burning form of Mrs. Sheldrick. By this time nearly all of the outer garments had been entirely burned, while the under garments hung in shreds about the then inanimate form. The application of the blanket smothered the flames and as soon as possible the burning garments were torn from the body.

It was seen that the woman's injuries were terrible and medical assistance was speedily summoned. The parts of the body most seriously burned are the lower part of the limbs and the hands and arms. From the hands and arms the flesh fairly hung in shreds and in places the flesh was crisp to the bone. The only part of the body not blistered was protected by the lady's corsets. The agonies suffered by the woman before the application of cooling chemicals and the administration of morphine were terrible in the extreme. Many of the burns are deep and extremely dangerous.

Like too many instances the burning was not caused by carelessness but by a mere accident although had Mrs. Sheldrick taken the precaution to stand further from the stove while preparing the lamp the accident would never have occurred. Mrs. Sheldrick is confident that she crushed the lamp in her hands while attempting to screw the top. This seems almost impossible for it was afterwards noticed that the lamp was shattered in a thousand pieces and it was very evident that it had been done by the explosion. This is the second accident of a similar nature that has occurred within a year the first one proving fatal. People can never be too careful with kerosene.

INFIDELITY.

One Woman Charges Another With Winning
Her Husband's Affections.

Mrs. Lizette Johnson, colored, was brought before Justice Bentley, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, upon the complaint of Fannie Adams another colored woman. The charge embodied in the complaint was that of disturbing the peace and using obscene language. It would appear from the evidence introduced that Fannie Adams won the affections of Johnson, the husband of the defendant, and led him to desert his own wife. On Saturday night last a festival took place at the church in the southern part of the city at the conclusion of which Johnson escorted Fannie Adams home and left his wife at the church.

Mrs. Johnson did not propose to tolerate such actions, so she went to the house of Fannie Adams and accused her husband of infidelity and charged Fannie Adams with being the cause of it. The disturbance and use of vile language, on which the complaint was based, took place at this time. The defendant appeared in court alone, while the prosecution was represented by four witnesses, all of whom testified that the charge was true. Some of the testimony was very amusing. The judge fined Mrs. Johnson five dollars and the costs in the case, amounting in all to \$20. It was subsequently ascertained that the four witnesses for the prosecution were inmates of a disreputable house and that the testimony as introduced by them was not entirely reliable. The fine was remitted to Mrs. Johnson upon the payment of costs.

Only last Wednesday Architect Weston received a telegram from Messrs. Russell & Alexander, at Topeka, asking him to prepare plans for the new water-works building at Topeka. He has since worked faithfully day and night, drafting the plans, which he finished last evening. The building, as planned by him, will be a very handsome structure, and will cost about \$12,000 when completed. The plans are very complete considering the time that Mr. Weston has had to work on them. Mr. Weston, in company with Mr. E. S. Alexander, starts for Topeka this morning to make the necessary arrangements for beginning work.

The county prison is so full that the officers are at a loss to know where to confine newly convicted prisoners.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The side track running from the main line of the D. & R. G. track to the site of the new hotel was completed yesterday.

Some of the small boys are allowed to ride their velocipedes through the principal streets regardless of the city ordinance which forbids it.

Mr. B. G. Wilson, formerly proprietor of the cigar emporium near the corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, has returned from the mountains where he has been during the summer.

Mr. A. Sutton and wife returned yesterday morning from their visit to Boston and New York. Mr. Sutton has not yet fully recovered from his attack of sickness, which he had just previous to his departure for the east.

The Rev. Mr. Westervelt, of Manitou, in company with a party of five others, started yesterday for the plains on an antelope hunt. They were well provided with guns, ammunition and other supplies necessary for an extended trip.

The Capitol Pavement company are progressing nicely with the work of laying the pavement on North Tejon street. The pavement in front of the Opera House is completed and the men are now at work in front of Bennett Bros.' store.

Mr. Joseph Ness, of the Denver Republican, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Ness does considerable of the outside work on the Republican, and stopped over here on his way to West Las Animas, where he goes to write up sheep and cattle interests of that locality.

Sheriff Smith and Senator Mahone, alias Cassius E. Stubbs, received yesterday through Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. two highly polished plug hats of the latest New York pattern. Mr. Smith wore his hat for the first time at the meeting of the capital committee yesterday morning.

We were, this week, shown some White Morton potatoes by Mr. W. C. Holmes, of Table Rock. The five that he had with him weighed nine pounds, and Mr. Holmes thinks the balance of his crop, which is growing on about eleven acres, will average eight thousand pounds to the acre.

We are reliably informed that Judge Field and Senator C. E. Stubbs will probably form a copartnership for the practice of law. They will occupy the office vacated by Mr. W. H. Harrison, who will, in the future, devote the most of his attention to his Leadville practice. Messrs. Field and Stubbs are both men who have had considerable experience in the practice of law, and we have no doubt but they will build up a good business.

Mr. O. Parker, while riding with his wife yesterday afternoon, met with quite a serious accident. He was crossing the railroad on Huerta street when the horse which he was driving became frightened, suddenly overturning the buggy and throwing both himself and his wife violently to the ground. Mr. Parker retained his hold on the lines and was dragged quite a distance before the horse could be stopped. Neither he nor Mrs. Parker was seriously injured.

COLORADO COAL INTERESTS.

Something About the Enormous Supply Near Crested Butte.

From the first number of the Crested Butte Republican, which has just made its appearance, we take the following interesting article on the rich coal lands of that locality:

The greatest source of wealth to a nation or community lies in the deposits of coal and iron which it possesses. In these great blessings, no place in the United States can compare with Crested Butte. Pennsylvania boasts of the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions abounding in anthracite coal, and the country around Cornsilleville, lighted for miles with thousands of coking ovens. Here at Crested Butte we possess all that has made Pennsylvania the proud state she is. West of us are mountains filled with iron, within easy access. South and west adjoining our town, are thousands of acres underlain with three veins of coal, the coal from which makes even the far famed Cornsilleville region competitive, while adjoining the town to the northwest, is an unlimited supply of the best anthracite. Nowhere else in the world do these two kings among coal, lie in the same neighborhood. The coking coal lies in a formation dipping to the northwest through the mountain south of town to Coal creek and extending back of the town to nearly its northwest corner. Here this formation is suddenly broken off and shows itself no more. From the high range north of us through the heavily wooded hills for six miles the anthracite formation dips towards us, i. e. towards the southwest, until it comes square against the soft coal, in the valley of Coal creek. Thus we have within an eighth of a mile forces of men taking from veins sloping towards us the two kinds of coal most prized for manufacturing, railroad and domestic purposes, and each the best of its variety. The anthracite is found in a three and one-half foot and in a six foot vein, the two some sixty feet apart, with perfect floors and roofs. It carries even less ash and more carbon than the celebrated Lehigh—ash not exceeding four per cent.

The D. & R. G. railroad have secured control of both these coals, and through the Colorado Coal and Iron company are opening both in a very extensive manner, proposing to furnish Leadville with coke this winter, entirely from this point. They have already pits burning and burnt and will be ready to load the trains as fast as the cars can be furnished, when they reach here, which will be by the middle of this month. Mr. Thomas Long is now opening under the same auspices, the anthracite just above us and we can safely promise the people of this state all the anthracite they can use to keep their warm this winter. When once this cleanly economical coal has been used no other coal will be allowed in the house. Our coking coal is also the finest of blacksmith coal and will have immense sale throughout the state for that purpose. In addition to these two principal coals there is an overlying vein of a non-coking bituminous coal, making an excellent fuel, the same as that found west of us on Ohio creek, and equalling the coal of Canon City. Our City Recorder Skinner with Captain Jefferson, have opened this vein in good shape and are prepared to supply this coal to all who desire it.

In further issue we will more fully describe these coal fields and the extensive workings being done on them merely saying here that the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. expect to employ over five hundred men in mining and coking at this point this winter.

Boston Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co. make the following report concerning the condition of the wool market:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 9110 bales domestic and 1477 foreign, against 4874 bales domestic and 141 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 230,254 bales domestic and 24,408 bales foreign, against 200,000 bales domestic and 87,004 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,208,971 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 244,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,453,271 lbs., against 2,474,084 lbs., and 2,731,472 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The market has been less active but when the immense transactions of previous weeks are taken into consideration, it is not surprising that there should be a lull. Indeed, it is exactly what might be expected. Last week was a broken one, hence the small sales were accounted for, but there can be no such explanation of the present dullness, and it can only be because manufacturers, for reasons best known to themselves, are not buying. The extremely high rate for money may have had something to do with keeping buyers away, and were it to last the market might decline under weak holders being obliged to sell to raise money. But as a rule holders are very strong, and rather more inclined to look for higher than lower prices, as they cannot replace their stock at selling prices in the country. Freights, too, will be advancing shortly, and wool will cost even more than now. Staple wools continue in good demand and for such prices are strong. It is claimed that some undesirable descriptions of wool are being offered at less than a week ago, but the sales show no weakness, although it is also true that lots could not be disposed of as readily to manufacturers as a week ago. The country markets hold strong. In Michigan and Wisconsin wool is held at 40c, with some at higher prices. In Ohio and elsewhere prices are firm but unchanged. The fall wools are accumulating in San Francisco, and the prices asked there are the same that can be obtained here, leaving nothing for exporters and profits. There has been an advance in the London wool market of about 1/4d. This is caused, it is thought, by the series having been shortened, which has caused buyers to be more in a hurry for their supplies. The amount of wool offered is found to be less than had been expected. There is no wool there suitable to this market. Good Montevideo is scarce and is held at 34 to 35c., holders claiming that such stock cannot be imported from Havre to cost less than 37c.

A Wonderful Discovery in Mosquito Gulch.

M. A. Lawrence during the past summer has been working his Eureka lode, located on the south side of Buckskin mountain, near the head of said gulch, and being convinced that the fissure on the Eureka extended down across the flat or foot hill, decided about two weeks ago to prove up as to whether his theory was good or false by extending about \$150. He set two men at work on a ten feet by three feet open cut or shaft, to sink through the earth deposit to solid rock formation, and if a fissure vein was not found to extend the fissure ten feet further in an easterly course. At the depth of eighteen feet through the earth that was almost as solid as cement, a true fissure was struck in a solid formation which was over twenty inches wide at its surface, and it was widened to nearly three feet. Said vein contains chlorides, sulphurets and brittle silver, the best of which runs over eight thousand dollars in silver to the ton. Mr. Lawrence is now shipping the ore in sacks to Leadville, and will soon have a mill-run. He is erecting a log cabin and ore house over and adjoining the shaft, and will push the work to the fullest capacity. He has very properly called it the Bonanza King. Energy and perseverance is thus rewarded.

Mr. Lawrence is over sixty years of age, and has been actively working fourteen other properties, all of them being fissure veins. No other strike in the Mosquito gulches ever equaled the excitement that existed there at the time. Numerous good strikes in both gulches have recently been made.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Band Over.

Last Saturday morning the GAZETTE published a full account of a combat between two brakemen and a tramp who was attempting to steal a ride on a freight train. The tramp, as we stated, was afterward arrested by Marshal Beall and Sheriff Dana. He was given a trial yesterday before Justice Bentley and on the stand gave the name of Charles Birely. The conductor and brakemen appeared as witnesses for the prosecution, and testified substantially to what was said in Sunday's GAZETTE. W. H. Harrison conducted the prosecution and John Campbell appeared for the defense. Several witnesses were introduced by the defense to prove that the character of the defendant had heretofore been good.

The would-be tramp was neatly dressed and related his story in a very straightforward and intelligent manner. He claimed that he had been kicked and abused by the brakemen before he began an assault on them. He did not deny that he had attacked the men with stones. The judge bound him over in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the district court, and as he could not furnish the necessary bondmen he was sent to jail.

BURGLARIZED.

Mr. George Aux Has \$400 Stolen From His Sleeping Apartment.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. George Aux secured from a gentleman in the Gunnison country a draft of \$400. He stepped into the First National Bank shortly before the closing hour, and had the draft cashed, taking for payment three \$100, and five \$20 bills. It was his intention to place the money in the safe at his office, but owing to the excitement caused by republican primaries, he neglected to do so. During the afternoon, he went into Fernsworth's barber shop to get shaved and while there Mr. Fernsworth, who seemed to be familiar with a certain moneyed transaction which had occurred between Mr. Aux and another gentleman, asked Mr. Aux whether he had heard anything in regard to the matter. In reply Mr. Aux said "yes, and I have the \$400 right down in my breeches pocket." Nothing more was said on the subject and Mr. Aux after being shaved went to the court house and from there home to supper. Shortly after partaking of his evening meal Mr. Aux returned to the court house, he being anxious to learn the result of the primary elections. As the votes had not yet been counted Mr. Aux remained about the building in conversation with several men until after nine o'clock,

when becoming tired of waiting, he left and went to the musical and literary entertainment at the opera house. At the conclusion of the entertainment, which was about 11 o'clock, Mr. Aux returned home and retired. He left his clothing, as was his custom, on a chair in his bedroom, never for a moment thinking but that the \$400 in his pantaloons pocket would be perfectly safe until morning. Upon awaking he discovered that his pants had been removed from the chair on which he had placed them the night previous. He at once instituted inquiry and ascertained from the servant that his little boy had seen the garments mentioned lying in the yard near his bedroom window. No more information was desired to convince him that he had been robbed and subsequent investigation proved that the \$400 had been removed from his pocket. When he retired Mr. Aux left his window up but the blinds were closed and hooked on the inside. It is very probable that the burglar or burglars lifted the hooks with a piece of wire as a piece that would answer that purpose was found in the yard near the pantaloons. The officers have been notified of the transaction and they will exercise their utmost endeavors to bring the guilty parties to justice and recover the money. It is the presumption that what Mr. Aux said in the barber shop attracted the attention of some thief who afterward planned the robbery. Neither Mr. Fernsworth or his employees can recollect who were in the shop at the time.

OUT WEST.

Thomas Nast is at Denver. South Pueblo has a gun club. Hay is \$70 a ton at Tin Cup. Gunnison is full of strangers. Business is brisk at Trinidad. Sidewalks are being laid in Silverton. Las Vegas is to have a walking match. Phoenix, A. T., is to have the electric light. Gunnison will have a republican daily next week. The new smelter at Red Cliff progresses slowly.

The Melville Australian circus is at Durango. Alamogosa has been visited by steady rains lately. The Evangeline company is well received at Denver. The Nelly Boyd company is playing at Trinidad.

Silver Cliff is delighted with the Georgia minstrels. The city republican primaries will be held at Denver to-night. There was eight inches of snow on the Chama range Saturday.

Bridges on the Animas toll road are said to be in need of repairing. Track laying has commenced again between Gunnison and Crested Butte.

There was a small fire in the Little Pittsburgh and Annie mines on Sunday. The drill on the Morning Star mine is down 865 feet and no ore yet found.

It estimated that the ore output of Clear Creek will be over \$300,000 this year. A convention of Douglas county democrats will be held at Castle Rock on Saturday.

F. H. Sherock, of South Pueblo, announces himself an independent candidate for justice of the peace. Colonel Samuel Batchell, of Gothic, is preparing a topographical map of the Elk Mountain Mining district.

Captain J. W. Jaques was the choice for clerk and recorder at the county convention held at Leadville Monday.

"The Silver Plume Coloradoan" is a new daily published at Silver Plume under the editorship of A. J. Randall.

The Game Ridge mill at Silver Cliff is making good progress; the machinery is coming in and the work is being rapidly advanced.

"The Railway and Mining Gazette" has been merged into "Hanson's Mining Gazette," which made its first appearance on October 10. It will be published at Denver.

L. S. Hamilton, division superintendent of the Antonio and Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been arrested on the charge of making false returns.

The county democratic convention on Tuesday, at Leadville, nominated for sheriff Peter Becker, for treasurer John Hayes, for commissioner at large August Kiche, and for commissioner of the first district Joseph Kuhlmeier.

The republican county convention at Leadville, on Tuesday, nominated Richard H. Stanley for treasurer, L. R. Tucker for sheriff, Robert H. Wells for clerk and recorder, J. W. Marden for commissioner at large, and O. H. Harker for commissioner for the first district.

The democratic convention at Gunnison City on Monday nominated the following ticket: District judge, Thomas C. Brown of Gunnison; district attorney, H. O. Montague of Silverton; county clerk and recorder, A. J. Bean of Gunnison; county treasurer, W. H. Vance of Pitkin; Sheriff, Phil Peters of Irwin; commissioner, John I. Crooks of Tonichi; coroner, S. H. Chew of White Pine; superintendent of public schools, G. B. Spratt, of Spring creek.

The following grand and petit jurors have been drawn for the next term of the district court which convenes on November 7th. Grand jurors, William Lemox, L. B. Farrar, David Spillman, A. G. Draper, F. E. Wells, Henry Guire, O. Evertart, J. P. Conlogue, H. Lo B. Wills, S. B. Westerville, S. C. Stout, D. W. Robbins. Petit jurors, E. E. Hooker, Frank Austin, A. G. Brooks, A. L. Carpenter, W. S. Stratton, J. H. Kerr, Thos. Hughes, H. L. Stevens, James Barnes, M. L. DeCoursey, J. H. Boeshenz, W. T. Hogue, F. J. Smith, Chas. Halliwell, E. H. Gilbert, A. P. Brown, J. M. Somerville, J. G. Warner, Jos. Dozier, J. M. Givens, A. G. Lincoln, W. B. Sherman, Chas. A. Eldridge.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

What Has Transpired at Our Seat of Learning During the Past Week.

Boarding School Statistics—Notes on the Societies and Personal Mention.

Next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock the students will meet in the college chapel for the purpose of discussing the question, "Ought the method of appointment to office under our government to be radically changed?" Professor Sheldon will be in charge of the exercise. Messrs. Halleck, H. H. Seldomridge and Owen and Miss Doak have been appointed to lead the debate.

The Philocephalians went off on a geological expedition last Friday afternoon instead of doing any society business.

The other two literary societies held their usual Friday evening meetings. The Phi Delta Pi had a poor question—"Whether nature or art plagues the eye most." How it was handled I cannot say. If Dean Swift could be eloquent about a broomstick, why should not Phi Delta Pi eloquence rise superior to such a disadvantage as that of which I have spoken? At the next meeting the following question will be debated: Resolved, that woman has more influence over man than money. I presume that the word "money" is in the nominative case as subject of a verb understood, and not governed by the preposition "over" to be supplied. The debates are not of course the only exercises of the society.

The Colorado College Literary Society—the days of this eumbrosian name are probably drawing to a close—had two select readings, a declamation and two essays, besides the debate, in which only three members took part, on the subject that I spoke of last week. Next time there will be a reading, an essay, an oration, a debate and a criticism.

The question is, "Should the Study of the Natural Sciences Supercede the Study of Latin and Greek in our Colleges?"

The name, "The Colorado College Literary Society," has not been very satisfactory to the members of the organization, and they have been casting about for a new name. A meeting of members—not a meeting of the society—was held after last Friday's college session to consider the matter. There was no agreement, and a committee of five was appointed to suggest three names. The committee was considered rather discordant, and it was thought that if the committee could agree the society could. The committee did agree, and the five members united in a motive to amend the constitution by changing the name to "The Occidental Club." The subject will come up at the next meeting.

Five candidates for membership in the new society have been proposed, the president and another member of the Phi Delta Pi, a member who unites in himself five elective positions being of the number.

The Phi Delta Pi intend considering the advisability of adjourning for the term. Among other reasons, that one which, according to Milton's Paradise Lost, led Adam to give up Eden, which, in every land and through the ages, has, like a cable of steel, drawn the sons of men, that old, old reason of men, to every generation new, seems exerting its influence towards the disintegration of that society which has no place for the girls. But the constitution is harsher than those which it governs.

The value of a young man who belongs to the C. C. L. may be estimated under three heads; first, good behavior; second, willingness to do a fair share of the literary labor; and third, willingness to see that the young ladies shall have opportunity to attend. The president of the old society has already proven himself as to the third qualification. But from the standpoint of his companions he may seem to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The executive committee of the C. C. L. has organized by electing Mr. Owen chairman and Miss Rowe clerk.

Seven young ladies and two young men were present at the college union Saturday evening. A list of subjects presented by Professor Marden was agreed to.

There is now a class in Spanish, but it contains thus far but two members.

Mr. George L. Smith, last year a student, or, more properly, the student in the Outer Training school and for a time a teacher in the preparatory department of the college, was ordained to the ministry at the recent meeting of the Congregational association. He has charge of a church in Wyoming.

Mr. George F. Owen is sick this week. It is even feared that he will be obliged to give up school. Both students and teachers would be sorry to lose him.

Last Tuesday a careful account was made of the boarding club's expenses for the first two weeks. It was found that the cost of board was \$8.12 a week. If the expense can be shared among eight, the cost of board can be kept down to \$3.

The banner on Mount Garfield was still flying yesterday morning.

The college is improved to the extent of a new library desk.

Last year the opening exercises were almost exclusively conducted by Professor Sheldon. This year Professor Marden usually conducts them, although Professor Sheldon has conducted them a few times, and Mr. Bacon once. Miss Mosser plays the piano, Mr. Bacon leads the singing, and indeed he and Mr. Marden do most of it.

Mr. Tenney is building a house near the college and rejoices in the possession of a mule team.

There is in human nature more or less a tendency to exaggeration, and it was this tendency probably which led a young lady who is known to be of a kind and loving disposition

to say that the author of Loud's geometry ought to be hung.

Mr. H. H. Seldomridge is fond of football, and consequently he is lame in one of his feet.

POISONOUS RABBITS.

Their Bite as Venomous as that of a Rattlesnake.

It was said among the Pottawattamie Indians who inhabit the northern peninsula of Michigan, that the bite of certain species of rabbit known in that locality, was venomous, but never until yesterday did we learn that the bite of the jack rabbits which are so numerous on the Colorado plains was considered poisonous. The lamb and the rabbit have always been looked upon as being the two most harmless creatures in existence.

Major Jim Otis, who came in from his ranch on Horse creek, relates a story which we have every reason to believe. Marvelous as it may seem Mr. Otis says that on September 23d, he was bitten by a rabbit in the fleshy part of the thumb, from the effects of which he has not yet fully recovered.

For two weeks after receiving the bite his life was despaired of, but owing to the constant and proficient attention of Dr. Hodges, of Hugo, he was saved. According to Mr. Otis, he was engaged in constructing a fence about his corral, and as he was lifting a post from an adjoining pile a rabbit sprang from beneath and ran into a shed a short distance away. As the major had on several occasions promised his little boy that he would get him a live rabbit he followed the animal to the shed in hopes of catching him. He succeeded in cornering the rabbit in the shed, and while attempting to catch him received the wound which came near resulting so disastrously. He noticed that the skin on his thumb was broken, but did not give it further thought until about an hour afterward when his hand began to swell and pain him. The flesh about the wound became very much inflamed and somewhat resembled the sting of a bee or wasp. The swelling continued to increase and communicate with other parts of the body. All this time Mr. Otis was suffering the most intense agony. Numerous antidotes were tried but nothing seemed to relieve his suffering. Dr. Hodges was summoned from Hugo and before being told what had occurred pronounced the case one of poisoning. The doctor was of the opinion that Mr. Otis had been bitten by a rattlesnake and at first positively refused to listen to or place any faith in the story about the rabbit bite.

Nothing that he administered in the least alleviated his patient's pain, and the doctor was at a loss to know what to do. For over two weeks Mr. Otis was a great sufferer, and at times in a very critical condition. The doctor finally became convinced that the story as told him about the rabbit bite was a plausible one. To fully satisfy himself he had several rabbits caught with which he experimented. He found that the upper jaw of the rabbit contained a hollow tooth or fang from which he extracted a most venomous fluid. He afterward ascertained that two drops of this fluid administered to a lamb would kill it in less than one hour.

OFFICIAL OPINION.

How the Votes on the Capital Question are to be Cast.

County Clerk Eaton yesterday received from Secretary of State Meldrum the following opinion on the manner in which the ballots for the capital are to be cast as given by Attorney General Charles H. Toll:

Section three of the act passed by the last general assembly entitled "An act to provide for submitting the question of the permanent location of the seat of government," etc., provides that all persons voting on said question shall vote by separate ballot.

The effect of this provision is to prohibit any qualified elector, voting upon this question, from attaching his ballot upon this question to any ballot which he may cast for the election of any officer or officers at the same election. The ballot upon this question must be separate and cannot be counted if made a part of the ballot cast for the election of officers.

I may add that it is not necessary, as has been suggested, that a special board of judges of election should be appointed, nor is the appointment of special clerks for the entry of the name of the voter and the number of his vote upon this question, requisite. A separate ballot box should, however, be provided for each precinct by the board of county commissioners of each county for the reception of votes cast upon this question, and the judges of election should deposit in such separate ballot box all ballots cast upon the question of a permanent location of the seat of government and no others. The ballots cast upon this question should be numbered in the order in which they are received, as is provided by the general laws in reference to votes cast upon the election of officers and the clerks of the board of judges of election should so register such ballots." Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. TOLL, Attorney General.

Many of the trees upon our streets are shedding their foliage.

Mr. Charles A. Lee, of the firm of Durkee & Lee, goes east to-day.

Right Eminent Sir M. H. Fitch, deputy grand commander of Colorado, is expected in the city on Saturday.

The weather turned exceedingly cold and disagreeable about noon yesterday, and from all indications the equinoctial is at hand.

There is some talk of enlarging the post-office. As it is the office is entirely too small, especially that part allotted to the force.

Songs for "Evangeline" and "La Mascotte" are selling rapidly. The box sheets for both nights are now open at E. P. Howbert & Co's.

Mrs. Dr. B. P. Anderson starts this morning via the Santa Fe on a visit to friends in St. Louis. She will remain absent some time.

George A. Carpenter is in the city canvassing for the "History of the Two Americas." This book appears to be a valuable reference book, and consists of a collection of some of the best contributions to American history. We shall give a more extended notice of it soon.

Ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, whose name is mentioned for a position in President Arthur's cabinet, is at present in Colorado Springs.

The judges of election for the various precincts of El Paso county will meet at their respective polling places on Tuesday, October 18, Tuesday, November 1, and on Monday, November 7.

Several of our citizens who have been in Denver this week attended the production "Evangeline" by the Rice company in the Tabor Opera house, and they pronounce it excellent entertainment.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife and Mr. Copeland left for the east via the Santa Fe yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Howbert will go to New York and Boston, and Mr. Copeland will visit his former home in Vermont.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, is still confined to the house with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. It is now about three months since he has been able to use his brush, and he is anxious to once again resume painting.

The Capital Pavement company completed their work yesterday. The pavement is laid in front of the Opera House, Bennett Bros. and Ainsworth Brown's. It seems give general satisfaction, and numerous others of our citizens should adopt its use in front of their places of business.

Messrs. H. A. Wagner, A. F. Goodrich and D. J. Martin started out a prospecting outfit last spring. There was millions in it on start, but as a result of the season's work they have a poor lone burro. The animal stands a conspicuous place on Tejon street yesterday with a placard "For Sale" attached to him.

The Georgia minstrels have telegraphed Manager Welch of the opera house asking for one night next week. As both the Rice and Buckingham companies are here next week Mr. Welch concluded that it would not be prudent to fill the date asked for. It is probable that the Georgia minstrels will appear here later in the month.

IRELAND.

The Landed Proprietors Have Their Spots Stopped.

New York, October 12.—A Dublin dispatch says: The Marquis of Waterford is resigning the mastership of the Carrigrohoun hounds said he did so because a league had been organized to prevent hunting through out Ireland. When he was out hunting last Thursday the chapel bells rang, horns were blown and a large multitude of people gathered and stoned him and his friends. The pelted dogs, stabbed several of them with pitchforks and yelled till they obliged the party to go home.

The Carrigrohoun is the finest pack of hounds in Ireland. The empress of Austria was to have hunted with them this season between 5,000 and 7,000 pounds will be paid to the neighborhood by the break up of the pack. In Kildare the league has threatened that if either the Marquis of Drogheda, Earl of Mayo, Lord Clancunry, Mr. John L. Touche or Mr. William Blacker appear in Huntingdon field hunting they will be stopped. The above named gentlemen are the principal land owners in the county and are constant residents on their estates.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending October 12th, 1881:

Bailey, Annie	Kearney, Mrs. Clarence
Bailey, W. H.	King, Eva
Barnett, John A.	Manning, John A.
Barnhill, Emma	Mitchell, G. H.
Brennan, Eliza	Morse, Mrs. Chas.
Brooks, Mr. M.	Murray, James (2)
Cady, Frank	O'Brien, J. S.
Chestnut, Mrs. Wm.	Ogilvie, John S.
Charles, Dan	Parker, Peter
Clark, Mary	Parker, Burt
Dewitt, H. D.	Remington, Ella
Edwards, Thomas	Reynolds, Mrs. H.
Fye, N. R.	Smith, Wm. H.
Gaines, Jap.	Smith, David
Gibson, Wm. C.	Thompson, C.
Graham, J. M.	Thompson, J. D.
Guyer, Mrs. G. G.	Walker, Harvey (3)
Hills, C.	Walker, Wm. I.
Irwin, Mary B.	Walker, Samuel
Jones, Petrus	Walker, Samuel A.
Johnston, C. W.	Young, Nelson

FOUNDS.

Hopner, Barnard Mansfield, Pap

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

DIED.

ANDREWS—In this city, on Saturday, October 8th, Morris Andrews.

DELAHAYE—In Colorado Springs, October 12, 1881, the Rev. Father Delahaye, aged 83 years and 4 months.

SMITH—In this city, October 11th, 1881, Lewis M. P. Smith, infant daughter of William W. and Gilla A. Smith, aged 18 months.

Funeral services this morning at 10 o'clock, at the family residence, Wabash avenue, between Chichas street and Vermojo avenue.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Functional Derangements attendant on Indigestion. In 1-2-15 bottles, 75 cents. Six up on Debility. In 1-2-15 bottles, 75 cents. Six up on Debility. In 1-2-15 bottles, 7

LITERARY.

HARPER'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

When Harper and Brothers inaugurated the "Franklin Square Library," it was promised that only the best literary talent should be employed. So far, and already two hundred and seven novels have been published in the series, the promise has been most conscientiously fulfilled. Not only have the best writers contributed, but the novels have been printed on fine paper and in large clear type calculated to deal most kindly with the sight. Because of the fact that the publishers have thus carefully and honestly done what they said they would, and have given only the best in modern fiction the series is growing in popularity and all lovers of literature are delighted that such is the fact. The boldness of Harper and Brothers in daring to publish the productions of the best writers in such a form and at such a price as to give none the chance to say they could not afford to read good literature deserves remuneration and no one will be sorry if the series proves a financial as well as a literary success.

The last four issues of the Franklin Square series are now before us, and are as follows: "With Costs," by Mrs. Newman, "The Private Secretary," by "The Camerons," and "Scripture and Ring" by B. H. Baxter. These are all well written, fresh and interesting, full of well rounded descriptive passages, bright dialogue and carefully written analyses of character. In "Scripture and Ring," the very latest of the publications, Mr. Baxter has given us a novel better than any of his previous ones. The plot of the story is natural and strong. It is rather an old one, perhaps, the whole turning on the loss of a letter written by a husband to his wife, but for all that the story is told so well that we are sure the readers will hardly place the book aside until the last page is read.

The idea of Harper & Brothers issuing the "Franklin Square Song Collection" was a most happy one. The collection which has just been issued embraces a great variety of songs and hymns and places them by their cheap price within the reach of the very poorest. Each page contains a complete hymn or song with the music, and the pages are so made up as to allow literary and musical notes to be placed above and below the song. These notes are all carefully selected, new and interesting and form in themselves many pages of reading matter. Many of the paragraphs relate to the song on the same page, and give a history of the circumstances under which it was written, and since many of the musical selections are historic the notes become particularly attractive and interesting.

It would almost be difficult to think of a song which is not in this collection. There are national songs, nursery songs and songs for the children and the school. If one has some favorite hymn, long lost and almost forgotten, he can find it here, waiting like an old friend. The hymns, operatic arias from the best compositions, ballads and child songs are all here, and are all first class. It is a book which no one should fail to own; it should find a place in every home. Never before, it may truthfully be said, has a song book been published at once so cheap, so good, and so complete.

William Black is to-day one of the most prolific, as he is one of the most popular novelists of the day. His novels appear so often that it becomes surprising how he can write so uniformly well and carefully. He does not fall into the slovenly style as many do who write often, and who are what is called "day popular," and his latest novel, "That Beautiful Wretch" has all the charm and literary merit of "A Daughter of Heth" and "A Princess of Thule," which first brought him his reputation as a deft, subtle writer, who was possessed of a power of giving graphic descriptions very seldom found in novelists. "That Beautiful Wretch" was first placed before the public in "Harper's Weekly," and later in the "Franklin Square Library," but the publishers have now introduced it in a new cloth dress, and the volume is as handsome outside as it is interesting within. The story is by this time well known, but to those who may not have read it yet it is sufficient to say that it is a Brighton sketch, and full of those delightful, descriptive passages of the sea and the coast, which have always been such a charming characteristic of Black's novels. The paintings of character in this novel, the conversations and situations are not strongly dramatic, but there is, however, a freshness which is thoroughly enjoyable, and no chapter is for a moment tame or tiresome. In its present form "A Beautiful Wretch" will be readily placed in many libraries and read for days with pleasure and satisfaction.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

A sermon by George McDonald, the novelist, said to be the only one he has ever written, will appear in the September Unitarian Review.

The author of the famous "Battle of Dorking" is said to be also the author of "The Private Secretary," the serial story recently concluded in Blackwood.

Bills & White of London announce for immediate publication "Ballads and Sonnets," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and also a new edition, with additions, of Mr. Rossetti's "Poems." Both volumes will be bound from designs by the poet.

The work on the early history of Illinois, which the Hon. E. B. Washburne has been engaged upon, is an elaborate account of "Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-24." It will be published during the autumn.

A "humorous and dashing brochure, profusely illustrated," and bearing the title of "Summer Rambles," is announced by A. Williams & Co., Boston. It purports to relate the adventures of the "well-known Boston gentlemen through Florida."

D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, will soon publish a "delightful book of travel through France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland, entitled 'A Family Flight,' from the joint pens of Rev. E. E. Hale and Miss Susan Hale. It will be an elegant quarto, profusely illustrated with elegant designs."

"French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," a volume in which Mr. J. Brander Matthews considers the course of modern French drama from the romantic revival to the present naturalistic outbreak, will be published shortly by Charles Scribner's sons in New York, and in London by Remington & Co.

A singular story is told in connection with Mr. Howells' "Dr. Breen's Practice," now being published serially in the Atlantic. It seems that Miss How, of Boston, contributed to the magazine, after "Dr. Breen's Practice" was in type, a short story that so much resembled that of Mr. Howells' that he felt it necessary to call upon the lady and explain the situation of affairs in order that no charge of plagiarism might be preferred against him. He showed her the proof sheets of the story, and perfectly satisfied her that the similarity between her work and his was one of those strange coincidences which have from time to time occurred in the literary world.

R. Worthington & Co., New York, announce for immediate publication, "Cat's Cradle," an original book of rhymes and pictures for children, with 60 illustrations in colors. Large quarto, boards, with double cover in colors, \$2. The rhymes are by Edward Willcutt, of the literary staff of one of our New York dailies, a strikingly original, genial and effective writer for the young folks.

Mr. Austin Dodson is preparing for the "Parchment Series" of C. Kegan Paul & Co., a volume of selections from the British essayists, neglecting the merely literary papers, and seeking especially to gather together those describing manners and customs and social characteristics. The volume will have a frontispiece by Mr. Randolph Caldecott, and will be introduced by a brief preface of the editor's. For the same series Mr. Andrew Lang is selecting a volume of Poe's verse. Mr. Lang and Mr. S. H. Butcher, whose noteworthy prose translation of the "Odyssey" will be remembered, are now engaged on a prose translation of the "Iliad."

Macmillan & Co. have in preparation a new work, "The Graphic Arts," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, of which limited editions will be issued in 8vo and in large paper, and which will contain some fifty illustrations, mostly in fac-simile, after masters new and old. Besides conveying the technical information to be expected from the title, the author will aim to show the influence of technical conditions upon the expression of thought and feeling. The illustrations will include lead-pencil, silver-point, various chalks, charcoal, pen-and-ink, pen with wash, sepia, woodcuts, lithographs, etchings, mezzotint, aquatint, line and stipple, etc., etc.

Henry Holt makes the following interesting announcements for this fall: "Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them," more than three hundred standard songs of the English speaking race, and preceded by sketches of the writers and histories of the songs; "Gardner's Introduction to English History" and "English History for Young Folks;" J. A. Symonds' "Renaissance in Italy," parts II. and III.; "The Revival of Learning and the Age of Despotism;" Baring Gould's "Germany, Present and Past;" Ten Brink's "History of English Literature;" Cox's "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk Lore." In the Leisure Hour series Mrs. Alexander's "The Feres," Fothergill's "Kith and Kin," and Hardy's "Lad Logan."

BUFFALO BILL

Attempt to Kill the Celebrated Actor-Scout.

Omaha Herald. As Hon. Wm. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," accompanied by his wife and daughters, Misses Artie and Ora, were returning from Doherty's opera house at Council Bluffs Monday night to the Ogden house after the performance of the "Prairie Wolf," and while they were going over the crossing in front of the Ogden house, a horseman suddenly dashed out of the darkness, wheeled around and emptied three chambers of a revolver into the midst of the party. He then put the spurs to his horse and went galloping up the street, disappearing in the gloom.

The three shots fired fortunately did not hit the mark intended, Buffalo Bill, although one just grazed his left cheek, which still bears a powder mark, a little reminder of this latest close call. Mr. Cody conducted his family into the Ogden House and then prepared to take steps towards capturing the would-be assassin.

While standing in the rotunda of the hotel he was approached by a stranger who said: "You know I'm the man who shot you, Bill?"

Bill evidently thought he was, judging from his manner of acting. The stranger after saying this turned on his heel and walked out of the hotel. Bill dispatched officers after him and it was found that the stranger was stopping at the Keller house, where he had put in an appearance about twenty minutes after the attempt at assassination occurred. While here he was confronted by Josh Ogden, business manager for Buffalo Bill, who was "on the trail of the man" and recognized in him the murderous individual.

The services of two policemen were secured and the stranger named J. D. Benedict was caught and handcuffed shortly afterwards on the street, and conveyed to jail.

It was found out that with the horse he rode he went into Rowles livery stable, pulled a revolver out of his jacket and compelled the liveryman to look into the barrels and then "hand out" a California saddle. It is supposed that Benedict then started out on his hunt for gore, which he failed to get.

A Herald reporter ran abreast of Buffalo Bill in the afternoon on the street and indulged in a running conversation with the celebrated scout. From him it was learned that Benedict at the time of the shooting was well charged with "tanglefoot" and was no doubt, as Bill expressed it, "going to clean out the whole town" in a frontier style. He thinks Benedict is evidently a crank and a member of the Giltanau brotherhood.

Benedict was brought into court yesterday morning at Council Bluffs, waived an examination and was sent to linger in a Council Bluffs cell until the 15th inst., under bonds of \$1,000, and in \$500 more for highway robbery, which he was unable to cover. Buffalo Bill then set to work to push the case through, and the "cranky" cow puncher from a western village will have two unsurmountable charges to face, one for an attempt at murder of the other for highway robbery; the latter is the charge the livery man intends to prosecute.

A large meeting of laborers was held Thursday evening at the steel works in South Pueblo and resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield.

GEN. HANCOCK AND HIS SERVANT.

A Meeting Between the Warrior and His "Contraband" Body-Servant.

Cleveland Herald. Mr. Charles Bowen, a resident of this city, at No. 263 Perry street, at the commencement of the war was a slave in Falkland county, Virginia. He was pressed into the rebel service but succeeded in escaping to the union lines in October, 1862, and fell into the hands of General Hancock at Camp Griffin, Virginia. The general was so well pleased with him that he asked Mr. Bowen to remain with him in the capacity of a body-servant. He did so, and was with the general for nearly three years, passing through the great battles in which the general was engaged. When the war closed General Hancock wrote a personal letter to a friend in Washington recommending his old servant, first making him promise that whenever he should be out of a position he would let him know of it at once. Mr. Bowen went to Washington, worked there for some time, and becoming restless came west and after working for different people finally settled in Cleveland and began to follow his trade. Hearing that General Hancock was in the city, the guest of Colonel W. L. Harris, Mr. Bowen called upon him Sunday morning. He was informed by an aid that the general had gone to church. Mr. Bowen stated that he was his servant during the war and expressed an earnest desire to see him. He was asked to take a seat and await the return from church. Soon a carriage drove up and the general alighted. "He immediately informed him that his old servant who had been with him through the war was sitting on the lawn and desired to see him. General Hancock immediately proceeded to where Mr. Bowen was seated, and recognizing him long before he reached him, extended his hand and rushing up grasped the hand of the old servant, who had been with him during so many trying scenes, wrung it with every manifestation of delight, while tears filled the eyes of both and neither of them spoke for some time. At last the general had Mr. Bowen sit down and made him relate every thing that the latter had done since the war, and again made him renew the old promise that if anything should happen to him he would inform the general, and that ample provision should be made for him.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 6. — Mrs. Lincoln has signified her intention of leaving this city in a few days for a winter's visit to St. Catharines, Can., where she will put herself under the care of prominent physicians and medical advisers. This plan has only been decided on within a few days, and is caused by the fact that her health has shown no signs of material improvement since her return from France. She makes her home with the Hon. Ninian Edwards, her brother-in-law, and has the most careful and delicate attention at the hands of her relatives and friends, with whom she is constantly surrounded. She has numerous calls from her friends and neighbors, whom she is always pleased to see, but seldom ventures to return visits. On bright, sunny days she occasionally takes a carriage-ride or a stroll about the large grounds which surround Mr. Edwards' residence, in the neighborhood of the state capitol, but she is obliged to guard her health with great care. She has sustained greatly by the sad death of President Garfield, and feels deep sympathy for his widow and children. The greatest hope is for her son, Robert, who is the pride of her declining years, and whom she would be pleased to see in the position which his father so grandly filled. She never speaks of it publicly, but prefers to talk of such matters only to intimate personal friends and advisers. Newspaper men are not welcome when they come in a professional capacity, and the family preserve with caution the secrets of her desire.

It's Absurdity.

The candidacy of Bookwalter for governor is a dyspeptic rich man's whim. He neither knows nor cares for politics except to hold republican institutions in contempt.

The pretense that he is a democrat is false. He voted for Hancock because he hated Garfield, and never at any other time voted a democratic ticket.

A greater absurdity, a more disgraceful eccentricity, than the election of such a man governor of Ohio could not be committed. There is no danger of such a happening.

Sheer Nonsense.

Pueblo Chieftain. If Kount were secretary of the interior, the Utes would at once occupy the White River reservation, and utter bloody threats against the government and settlers. — Leadville Herald.

The above is sheer, blasted nonsense. Since our government was established, experience has proven that it made mighty little difference who got at the head of the interior bureau, so far as the repression of Indian devilry was concerned, and if Napoleon Bonaparte or old man Grant himself occupied the chair, we suppose the White River Utes would squat on their old reservation if they felt like it.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 118 ft

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. F. E. Robinson, agent.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's porous plaster. Price 25 cents. F. E. Robinson, agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hal. a Building, on Tejon Street. 36 w ft

R. N. CLARK, MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, Bauxite and other minerals. Consults on the working and management of Mines and on all matters relating to mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. wk-4m

Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss. County of El Paso.

In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado. Martha C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant. The people of the state of Colorado send greeting: To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, above named, you are hereby notified to appear in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—desertion, non support and neglect. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, to wit more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, at Colorado Springs, this 23d day of September, A. D. 1881.

J. E. McINTYRE, Clerk. J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. wk-4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary Jane Russell, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 23th, 1881. MARY JANE RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. wk-4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 23th, 1881. W. B. FOSTER, Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. wk-4

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John M. Bell, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John M. Bell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, in the court house in Colorado Springs at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1881. MELISSA A. BELL, Administratrix. wk-4

MERINO RAMS

For Sale.

MESSRS. MASON & WRIGHT, Of Vermont,

Will be at Colorado Springs on or about October 20th with a carload of choice

THOROUGHbred MERINO RAMS.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to await their arrival. Respectfully, wk-4 MASON & WRIGHT.

ATTENTION

Sheep Men.

Notice is hereby given that during the month of October, 1881, I will, as sheep inspector, visit the different sheep men of El Paso county, and you are hereby requested to be in readiness as excuses will not be received.

S. GREENWAY,

Colorado Springs, Oct. 1, 1881. wk-4

Vane, Olver & Co.'s Paints on Hand

GILES CRISSEY,

DEALER IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building, Paper, Etc.

Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bijou, Colorado Springs.

PATENTED 1874

MICA AXLE GREASE

because it does not gum, but forms a

sliding friction surface over the axle, re-

sulting in the cheapest and best lubricant

the work of two of any other axle grease

will save money as well as wear on the

axle, and is the only grease that will not

be washed off by water, and is the only

grease that will not become solid and

cause the axle to jam. It is the only

grease that will not become solid and

cause the axle to jam. It is the only

grease that will not become solid and

cause the axle to jam. It is the only

grease that will not become solid and

cause the axle to jam. It is the only

grease that will not become solid and

cause the axle to jam. It is the only

grease that will not become solid and

cause the axle to jam. It is the only

WILLS & HALE

Successors to

HALLOWELL & WILLS

DEALERS IN

Real Estate of Every Description.

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Colorado Springs, w b 19 ft Colorado

LADIES READ THIS

AND GENTLEMEN ALSO.

It is of the greatest importance to you. Cold weather is coming, old

winter is giving you timely notice

TO GO TO THE

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

And Select Your

WINTER UNDERWEAR

From the BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE stock there offered for your selection,

Lovely in Quality!

Moderate in Price!

From the low price of 50 cents per garment to the FINEST CAMELS' HAIR.

CLOAKS, COATS, ULSTERS,

New style winter coats from \$4 to \$30 each; very cheap. A beautiful line now

opening of choice novelties in

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Satins and Plushes.

Also an Extensive Line of General Dry Goods.

Come and look before making your purchases.

Come to the Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

Come to the magazine of popular goods at popular prices.

Courtesy, attention, no misrepresentation.

FERRIS & JONES,

Pike's Peak avenue, one door east of Tejon street.

"Veritas ad Finem"

G.S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHEET

and HEAVY

RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Side-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.

IN COLORADO.

Tejon street.

we 23 ft

IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY,

President. Vice President.

B. F. CROWELL, A. S. WELLS,

Vice President. Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK.

Colorado Springs.

CAPITAL. \$50,000.

DIRECTORS—IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL,

JAS. M. SIGAFUS, J. F. HUMPHREY, J. H. WHEELER.

New York Correspondent: Chemical National

Bank. Collections Solicited.

STATE

School of Mines

GOLDEN, COLO.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 12th.

The unprecedented success of this institution

during the past year, and the large number of

students in attendance justify the trustees in

their decision to

INCREASE THE FACULTY,

and to add materially to the outfit of the labora-

tories and lecture rooms for the coming year.

**Missing
Issue(~~s~~)**

OCT. 22, 1881,